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Part One
Pages 1-8

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APARTMENT HOUSE FIRES

Residents on and Near Columbus Avenue Much Alarmed.

FLAMES IN TWO MORE BUILDINGS

Considerable Damage to Buildings in Ninety-second and One Hundred and Second Streets—Suspicious Features.

Two more apartment house fires occurred last evening in close proximity to the fires of Thursday evening in Columbus Avenue.

The first fire was in a large five-story brick apartment house at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-second Street. It was within two blocks of the building burned the night before, in which the Colonial Bank had quarters. The loss was $10,000.

The second fire was in the apartment house at 72 West One Hundred and Second Street, only a little way from the fruit store at 905 Columbus Avenue that was burned Thursday night. The loss was $1,000.

All the four fires were east of Columbus Avenue, and they took place at nearly corresponding hours. All the fires started in the cellars of the burned buildings.

Persons living in Columbus Avenue, in the neighborhood of the fires, expressed considerable alarm last evening. It seemed to them that there might be some connection between the fires, though they were unable to determine in what way.

Department Chief Reilly, who took charge of the One Hundred and Second Street fire, shared this opinion. He said it looked to him as though the fires might have been the work of a gang of boys. Chief Bonner said that a thorough investigation as to the causes of the fires would probably be made by Fire Marshal Mitchel.

The fire in the apartment house at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-second Street was discovered by the janitor at 6:20 o'clock P. M. It began in the dumbwaiter shaft in the cellar, between the middle and south apartment, and shot up quickly to the roof, burning the woodwork in the halls, and filling the entire house with dense smoke. The occupants of the house got out by the stairs and fire escapes. No one was seriously injured.

The entrance to the apartments is at 75 West Ninety-second Street. The building has a frontage of 40 feet on the avenue and 100 feet in Ninety-second Street. It is five stories high. The ground floor is used for business purposes, while the upper floors are divided into three apartments each, with seven rooms in each apartment. The south, middle, and north appartments on each floor are reached by private hallways, which open into the main hall. On the avenue the building is numbered 663 and 665. The Champion Laundry and G. Polykranas, a florist, occupied the store in 663, and on the ground floor of 665, which is on the corner, is Schreitmuller & Link's grocery store.

The occupants of the building hastened out as soon as the janitor gave the alarm. Citizens, policemen, and firemen assisted them in escaping. The situation seemed so serious that a third alarm was quickly sent in. A number of persons made their way down the fire escapes. Among them were Mrs. R. Momand and her four children. She was in her kitchen with her baby, Grace, in her arms, when she saw the smoke curling forth from the dumb-waiter dooorway. She ran to the main hallway, but she had to go back and seek safety by the fire escape. She and her four children were taken down without injury.

On the second floor lived Mrs. Ulman and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Levy.

Mrs. Levy is the owner of a beautiful Irish setter. She appeared on the fire escape, dragging the dog by the collar. Policeman Enright, who had rushed through Mrs. Levy's rooms, unhooked the escape ladder and let it down to the sidewalk. He then wanted Mrs. Levy to descend, but she would not go unless the dog was also taken. Then Policeman Evers took the animal and then Mrs. Levy descended.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Taylor and child occupied the other apartments on the third floor. Mr. Wood helped his wife to the fire-escape, saw her descend safely, and then coolly remained at the front window until the fire was over. The flames did not penetrate the rooms of the Wood family. Mrs. Taylor, who was in her rooms with her little son, Winthrop, seven years old, clasped the boy in her arms and ran up the stairs to the roof. She found her way to the scuttle of 73 West Ninety-second Street and was soon out of danger.

One of the narrowest escapes was that of Mrs. Comisky, who lives, with her husband and little son Charlie, three and a half years old, on the fourth floor. Mrs. Comisky ran down stairs to the second floor, and was there stopped by the smoke. She went back to the fourth floor, but found she had snapped the Yale lock on her door and was locked in the hall. Her boy was in the rooms, and in desperation Mrs. Comisky ran to the fifth floor and through the apartment of Mrs. Deshler. On the fire-escape she met Policeman Rinn of the West One Hundredth Street Station. She followed him down the fire-escape ladder to her apartments, but refused to go further until the policeman had secured the boy. Then she followed the policeman to the street.

The flames did not get above the third floor, and the damage is estimated at about $10,000.

The building is owned by John Marshius, who is in Europe, and Leopold Schmidt of 44 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The firemen were still busy with the Ninety-second Street fire at 9 o'clock, when as many as could be spared were hurried away to look after the fire in the building at 72 West One Hundred and Second Street, in which there were many children.

The building is five stories high and has two suites of apartments on each floor. The fire began near the coal bins on the west side of the cellar, and extended into the apartment above on the first floor occupied by C. St. John. The entire damage was not over $1,000.

The smoke became very dense in the hallways before an alarm was given, and all the tenants on the upper floors had to escape by the scuttle in the roof, going to the street by way of No. 70.

All the apartments excepting that occupied by the St. John family were uninjured. The fire was discovered by A. R. Travis, who occupied the flat on the ground floor, opposite the St. John's.

Fred G. Maynard and George H. Cook, who live on the third floor, carried five women and one child to the roof. Most of the tenants at 10 o'clock were able to go back to their rooms.

The building is owned by Shepard Knapp & Co.

There was also a fire of trifling importance a little before 9 o'clock in the house at 105 West One Hundred and Third Street, owned by D. Mansin of 12 Maiden Lane.

There have been in the last ten days twelve fires in the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct. The aggregate amount of damage is $30,000. Most of the fires have occurred between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

FOUND THE SERVANT GIRL'S BODY

Buried in the Fire at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The ruins of the apartment house at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, burned Thursday night, were the centre of interest to the residents of the west side yesterday. The block had been roped off by the police, and all day crowds of spectators pressed against the ropes watching the work of the firemen and the gang of wreckers employed in tearing down such portions of the walls as were considered unsafe.

The firemen at 11 o'clock discovered the charred body of a young woman lying on a lounge in a room on the second floor of the building. It was removed to the station house, and there recognized as that of Rose McKeon, the servant in the employ of Prof. A. J. W. Kern, whose apartments were on the top floor of the building. The girl was twenty-two years old, and had been in this country only a few months. Her aunt is employed as a cook by a family on Fifth Avenue.

Prof. Kern and the members of his family were rescued by Fireman Sidney Johnson and J. S. Cummings of Fire Patrol No. 5. The girl would doubtless have been saved also had she not become frightened. She ran to and fro in the rooms, wringing her hands and crying. Prof. Kern dragged her toward the window several times, but she broke away from him, and he was compelled to abandon her to her fate, as he was becoming overcome by the smoke.

When Fireman Johnson, after helping the Kerns family into the adjoining house, returned to the window of the apartment to rescue the girl, he was driven back by the flames and smoke. When the body was found it was lying on a lounge with the face buried in a pillow. By the giving way of the floor the lounge had been carried to the second floor, where it became wedged among the burned planks and beams. Prof. Kern had the body removed to an undertaker's establishment. He will pay the expenses of the funeral.

Caesar Pinto, who was severely burned before he was rescued by Detective Armstrong of the Central Office, was doing well yesterday, but the physicians said that it would be several weeks before he would be able to be about.

Peter Garrahan, who occupied a suite of rooms on the fourth floor, bewails the loss of a handbag containing papers which he valued at $30,000. Before being driven out of the rooms by the smoke he threw the satchel out of the window. He found no trace of his property until yesterday, when, accompanied by Acting Chief Cooney, he made an exploration of the ruins and found in the courtyard the metal frame of his bag. The papers had been burned. They referred to the formation of the Maryland Land Improvement Company, of which Garrahan is the chief promoter, and in which he has invested considerable money. He has no duplicates of these documents and he said that they had not been recorded, and he did not know how he could replace them.

An examination of the building was made by Inspectors O'Connor, Donohue, Reilly, Burns, and Dickinson of the Department of Buildings. They found that the structure had been erected in accordance with the building laws, and that it was well built throughout. They gave orders for the demolition of the top story, which was in a dangerous condition, and the shoring up of the walls.

The Colonial Bank sustains no loss except the damage to office furniture and fixtures, on which there is an insurance of $15,000. The vaults of the bank were opened yesterday morning, and the books and valuable contents were found in perfect condition. Temporary quarters were hired at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue, and business was continued as well as the limited quarters permitted.

The cause of the fire is believed to have been an explosion, probably of gas, in the basement on the Ninety-fourth Street side of the building. A large hole was made in the hallway on the ground floor, at the foot of the stairs leading to the upper floor and the flames rushed up the stairway, cutting off escape.

The loss is estimated at $50,000 on the building and $25,000 on the contents. The losses are covered by insurance.

THREATS OF TORTURE BY BURGLARS

Mrs. Pitts of Jamestown, to Escape Being Burned to Death, Reveals the Hiding Place of Her Money.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 12.—Three masked burglars last night entered the house of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Pitts, who reside on a farm in a thickly settled community near Russell, a few miles south of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Pitts are about sixty-five years of age. Residing with them is a young man who works on the farm. While not rich, they are known to at times have considerable money in their house.

The young man was chloroformed before the old people were aware of the presence of the burglars. Then the robbers demanded of Mr. and Mrs. Pitts to know where their money was kept. Mr. Pitts would not tell them, but attempted to get up, when he was felled to the floor with a club.

Mrs. Pitts was at once bound and gagged, so she could not call for assistance. She was then tied to the bed, and oil was poured over her and the bedclothing. She was then told that unless she revealed the hiding place of her money, the oil would be fired.

Realizing her position, and thinking that her husband was dead, Mrs. Pitts told the robbers where the money was kept. They found it, to the amount of about $80. They made further threats, in the hope of learning the hiding place of more money. But there was nothing further for Mrs. Pitts to tell, and they finally left without releasing her or doing anything for the restoration of her husband or the young man.

Mr. Pitts finally recovered sufficiently to realize the situation. He released his wife, who was not seriously injured. Together they succeeded in restoring the hired man to consciousness.

Neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Pitts has been able to give any information which might lead to the detection of their assailants.

Edward A. Morrison Badly Hurt.

Edward A. Morrison, a merchant of 893 Broadway, who lives at 49 West Forty-seventh Street, was thrown from his dog cart on the West Drive at Seventy-ninth Street, near the Swiss Cottage, in Central Park, early last evening, and, pitching headforemost to the ground, sustained concussion of the brain.

He was removed in an unconscious condition in the Park ambulance to his home, where he lies in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Morrison was driving tandem, and was accompanied by his brother John and his footman. At Seventy-ninth Street Mr. Morrison turned too sharply and threw the cart completely off its wheels. Neither Mr. Morrison's brother nor the footman was hurt.

One Boy Seriously Stabs Another.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., April 12.—Ernest Howard and Benjamin Skidmore, each about fourteen years old, working on adjoining farms, near Keansburg, had a serious quarrel to-day, which resulted in Howard being stabbed five times. One wound in the lung is eight inches long. Howard is in a critical condition. Skidmore was arrested and locked up to await the result of Howard's injuries.

Trying to Unseat a Mayor.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., April 12.—Mayor David L. Parker has been summoned to appear at a sitting of the Supreme Court proceedings, in which S. A. Brownell and others ask for a writ of quo warranto against Mayor Parker to answer to the charge of procuring his election to the office of Mayor of New-Bedford by bribery. The charges are brought by a defeated opponent.

Killed Her Sister by Accident.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., April 12.—Katie Fretz, the eleven-year-old daughter of John Fretz, proprietor of the Wetherills Mansion, a well known Summer resort in Shannonville, was accidentally shot and instantly killed this morning by her sister, Mary, aged fifteen years. The latter was removing a gun from a shelf, when it was discharged. The entire load of shot struck Katie in the head.

Massey's Election Predicted.

DOVER, Del., April 12.—Senator Hanby, the leader of the Addicks forces in the Legislature, predicted to-day that Massey would be elected Senator within three weeks. The ballot for Senator to-day resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4; Pennewill, 1; Ridgely, 9; Bayard, 1.

Adorned with Pictures.

A thrilling novel by W. O. Stoddard, "The Slavers of New-York," a capital detective story by Superintendent Byrnes, and many other unique features will mark the appearance of The Morning Journal next Monday, which will be henceforth ADORNED WITH CHARMING HALF-TONE PICTURES EVERY DAY. It will be the largest, finest, cheapest daily newspaper issued in this country, 18 pages for 2 cents. Buy it!—Adv.

M'NULTA'S HANDS UPHELD

A New Order Issued in the Whisky Trust Receivership.

THE PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION

Under the New Order Gen. McNulta's Authority as Receiver Cannot be Questioned—The Fight on Outside Distilleries.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The first decided step showing the plans of the Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust was taken this afternoon when, in its behalf, Gen. McNulta was appointed receiver, with extended powers and with instructions to bring about a judgment sale of the property of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. It is said that the sale will be made at an early day, that the property will be bought in by the Reorganization Committee, and that new stock will be issued by the committee and dealt out in pro rata shares.

The bill filed to-day was signed by Otto Gresham, son of the Secretary of State, as special counsel, and had upon its face as plaintiffs the names of Stephen D. Bayer and Hugo Blumenthal of New-York City and D. C. Bennett of Albany, N. Y. It recites the history of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, which, it claims, was doing a business of $50,000,000 annually and had paid $6,118,868 in dividends up to the 1st of last February, since which no dividends have been declared. It tells of the actions of ex-President Greenhut and the Directors and states, as the ground for the appointment of a receiver of the company, that it is at present without a quorum of Directors and cannot transact business; that if new Directors were elected they would be powerless to act without possession of the property, which is already held by a receiver. The bill further recites that the company has large leases requiring large expenditures in rentals, and also unperformed contracts, which the receiver is powerless to dispose of, and that, as the business of the company cannot be transacted, the only remedy is a sale and distribution of the property.

The main object of the bill filed was to bring about a sale of the property and the next object was to make Gen. McNulta secure in his receivership. It now transpires that at any time up to the present, the receiver could have been wrested from his position. In the Olmstead bill there was collusion by stock having been turned over to Olmstead for the express purpose of signing a bill making application for a receiver, and where jurisdiction is given to a court by collusion the receivership will not stand. In the bill on which McNulta was appointed receiver on the application of a creditor in a twenty-five-thousand-dollar claim, the payment of the claim would have been all that was necessary to end the receivership there. Hence, it appears that the receivership was very insecure until clinched by the order of the court this afternoon. The Reorganization Committee considers its move of to-day a very important one, and says it opens the way for a complete reorganization, without interference, as the order of the court enjoins the old Directors from interfering in any way.

Gen. McNulta this morning declared open war against the four distilleries which announced their intention of retiring from the trust. He says he will meet the low prices they are making, wherever they are found in any matter what they are. This he believes to be the only way in which they can be brought to terms. By this method of procedure he hopes to have them surrender and cry "enough" in a very short time. As large as they are, they cannot hope to compete with the distilleries in the trust. The idea of inducing them to join issues with the receiver has been abandoned. Since the declaration that the four distilleries would quit the Spirits Distilling Association, the price of whisky has fallen 4 points, until now it is $1.21 a gallon at Peoria, this being the quotation made by the trust to offset the latest cut of the seceders.

The eight-story building formerly owned by De Castro E. Donner, but now owned by the American Sugar Refining Company, at the foot of South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, is being refitted to become the Sugar Trust distillery, operated by the Brooklyn Distillery Company. The names of the officers are not known. The machinery is ready to be put in the building as soon as the necessary changes are made.

A BOY FISHERMAN DROWNED

Overzealous in Watching the Cork Bob, He Fell Overboard.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 12.—Frederick Ellenbrecht, aged four years, and his little sister, Ethel, children of Fred Ellenbrecht, a florist, residing at Douglaston, L. I., wandered away from the house this afternoon, and a few hours later the son was carried home dead.

The little fellow had secured a fishing line and a few worms and proposed to his baby sister that they go down to the bay to fish. Arriving there, they sat down on the edge of the dock together. The boy became interested in watching the cork bob on the surface of the water, and in his excitement fell overboard. The little girl rushed screaming to a fisherman in the vicinity. Seeing that something was wrong, he hastened to the spot where the little fellow, who had supported himself for a time by clinging to a log, was just going down for the third time. He leaped into the water and swam ashore with the boy. Dr. Storey, who arrived on the scene in the meantime, used every possible means of resuscitation without success. The body was taken home.

Stevenson's Unpublished Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—Charles Baxter, executor of the Robert Louis Stevenson estate, arrived here yesterday from Samoa, en route to England, with the manuscripts of the novelist's last works, which he intends to have published.

The nevel, "St. Ives," which was almost completed, one-third of "Weir of Hermiston," the work Stevenson was engaged on to the day of his death, a series of monthly letters of life in Samoa sent to Sidney Colville of the British Museum, and a small book of fables and letters to children are among the unpublished works. The estate will realize from $100,000 to $150,000.

Washington's Fiscal Agent Here.

TACOMA, Washington, April 12.—Gov. McGraw has named the New-York Security and Trust Company as the fiscal agent of the State of Washington. This action is taken under a recently-enacted law, which provides that one financial institution in New-York City shall, without compensation, handle all State, county, and municipal bonds.

Iowa Republican Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 12.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day decided to call the State Convention for July 10, in Des Moines. The choice of a late date is regarded as a victory for Secretary of State McFarland, as the other candidates for Governor wanted a June convention.

Thinks He Has Caught a Robber.

FLORISSA, Col., April 12.—City Marshal Cummings has arrested a man answering the description of one of the Cripple Creek express robbers while he was trying to board a freight train at this place this morning. He will be taken to Cripple Creek to be identified. The man was dressed as a laborer and had considerable money.

Mayor Waters Dying.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12.—Mayor Waters is exceedingly low to-night, his strength having failed for the last twenty-four hours. No hope is expressed of his living until daylight.

ASSEMBLYMAN HAMILTON ARRESTED

Policeman Waters Said He Interfered to Save Shotwell — Discharged at the Police Station.

Assemblyman George W. Hamilton of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District was arrested last evening in a restaurant in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, on the charge of interfering with a policeman. The policeman, Waters of the West Thirtieth Street Station, said the Assemblyman interfered when he tried to arrest George W. Shotwell, who has a saloon at 107 West Twenty-third Street.

When Policeman Waters entered the saloon Assemblyman Hamilton, Shotwell, C. W. Judson, and two women were seated at one of the tables. Shotwell, Waters says, pointed at him and made an insulting remark. He went over to Shotwell and told him he was under arrest. Assemblyman Hamilton said the arrest was an outrage.

"You had better not interfere," said Waters, "or I'll put you under arrest, too."

At the station house Waters told Sergt. Halpin that Shotwell had used vile language in the restaurant, and that he had resisted arrest, and that Hamilton had interfered. He was not anxious to press the charge against Hamilton, and Sergt. Halpin told the Assemblyman that he might go. This made Mr. Hamilton angry, and he insisted on going to court, but finally concluded to accept the Sergeant's disposition of the case.

Shotwell sent for several friends to give bail, but as none of them could be found, Mr. Hamilton went on his bond, and he was released to appear in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

It is urged by Shotwell's friends that the arrest was for spite, as hard feelings have existed between Shotwell and the policeman since the latter arrested him March 19, 1894, and charged him with keeping a disorderly house.

Before leaving the station house Assemblyman Hamilton announced that he would bring the matter before the Police Commissioners.

"Kerwin and Murray won't tolerate this," he said, "but I don't know what Andrews will do."

The Assemblyman also declared that he would have Waters "broken" within a month.

SENATOR DAVIS FOR PRESIDENT

Minnesota Republicans Think His Attitude Toward the Chicago Strike Made Him an Available Candidate.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—McKinley and Reed are not to monopolize attention as candidates for the Republican nomination in 1896, as stated in The New-York Times recently. Senator Davis of Minnesota has been entered for the race by members of the party, who say that a Western man ought to be chosen, and that Davis is the most available of all the men who have been mentioned.

It is claimed by the friends of the Minnesota Senator that his "boom" had is beginning last Summer when, in reply to the leader of the railroad strike in Chicago, who had telegraphed him to support Senator Kyle's resolution which favored the strikers, he sent this dispatch:

You are rapidly approaching the overt act of levying war against the United States, and you will find the definition of that act in the constitution. I trust that wiser thoughts will gain control. You might as well ask me to vote to dissolve the Government.

This telegram the Senator's friends say, focused the eye of the public upon Mr. Davis at an exciting period. He was heartily commended by many people for the bold stand which he took in direct defiance of an influential labor element.

Senator Davis followed his telegram some time afterward with a speech in the Senate indorsing President Cleveland's action in sending Federal troops to Chicago, and denouncing Senator Peffer's anarchistic remarks.

Senator Davis is a native of New-York and is fifty-seven years old. Thus far he has said nothing to indicate that he is a candidate, but Minnesota Republicans, who come to Washington say that he is the choice of the party in his State.

TWO KILLED AND TWO FATALLY WOUNDED

Result of a Race Quarrel Among Arkansas Railroad Laborers.

SILOAM SPRINGS, Ark., April 12.—During the progress of a riot last night two rioters were killed by Deputy United States Marshal Proctor, who is said to have acted in self-defense, and two men who had previously quarreled were fatally wounded by each other.

The riot was the outgrowth of race differences between laborers on railroad construction work.

Two men named Fleming and Clendenning last night fought with pistols, each being fatally hurt. As a result of the affray the foreigners and Americans engaged in a general fight. Clubs, knives, and pistols were used as weapons. Proctor attempted to restore quiet, but was assailed by the foreigners and twice shot. Then he shot to protect himself and killed two of his assailants. This stopped the riot, and at its conclusion several of the rioters were arrested.

Shot Trying to Protect a Child.

MINERVA, Ohio, April 12.—John Yengling, son of G. F. Yengling, President of the Minerva Banking Company, quarreled with his wife last evening, and attempted to shoot her. She escaped from the house, and Yengling began to beat his little daughter.

Thomas E. Booth, one of the best known citizens of Minerva, and the largest wool buyer in the State, was attracted by the screams of the child. He attempted to rescue the little girl, when Yengling fired two shots at him. One bullet entered Mr. Booth's head.

A crowd soon gathered, and Yengling was arrested and placed in jail. The jail is being strongly guarded, as Mr. Booth's condition this morning is critical, and the feeling against Yengling is intense.

A Case of Baptism and Death.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—State's Attorney Hamill of Oakland, Md., is investigating the death of Jacob Mosser, who died a few days ago. The young man contracted a cold, which rapidly developed into consumption. Ten days ago his physician told him that his case was hopeless. His friends, being Dunkards, persuaded him that he ought to be immersed, according to the ritual of the church. He assented to this, and his friends carried him to a stream and immersed him three times in the ice-cold water. Three days afterward he died, and now the State's Attorney is perplexed by the question of instituting proceedings or not. The incident has caused a good deal of comment, and it is probable the Grand Jury will be called upon to investigate the case.

Alliance Makes a Trip Unmolested.

The steamship Alliance, which, on her last trip from Colon, came into so much prominence through the action of a Spanish gunboat in firing upon her as she skirted the Cuban coast, arrived here yesterday after an uneventful trip from Colon. Among her passengers were Mrs. and Miss McKenzie, the wife and daughter of the United States Minister to Peru, and Jung Sui Man, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, recently transferred from Lima to Washington.

Senator Hill's Cousin Dead.

ARCADIA, Fla., April 12.—Dr. Charles B. Hill, who came here from Connecticut seven years ago, died last night. He was a first cousin of Senator David B. Hill of New-York, and while a resident of Connecticut twice represented his county in the Legislature. He was unmarried.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

OIL IS NOW THE PUZZLE

It May Go So High that the Russian Product Will Come In.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SUPPLY SMALL

Old Wells Being Redrilled and New Ones Sought—How High Prices Would Affect the Foreign Market.

OIL CITY, Penn., April 12.—What is going to become of the oil market? That is the question that above all others is now agitating the minds of the people who have some oil production or a little money to lose or make with in a speculative deal.

Oil was selling around 53 cents a barrel about two years ago, and the supply was so much greater than the demand that production fell off on account of the low prices. Things have changed wonderfully since then and oil has been gradually creeping up in price. The dollar mark was reached at the opening of the present year. Oil sold yesterday for $1.80 per barrel. The decrease of the stocks and the continued drain of production had begun to excite comments, and the world awakened to the situation. It was seen that an enormous demand had been created for Pennsylvania oil, which demand had exhausted the supply, outgrown the ability of the country to satisfy, and on the heels of a failing production.

The stock of oil on hand at the present time is 5,000,000 barrels. The monthly consumption is not far from 3,000,000 barrels. It will be seen, therefore, that the supply on hand, if no more were produced, would not run two months. But the production of the various fields in Pennsylvania is about 2,000,000 barrels a month, so that at the present rate of production and consumption, the stocks will last the balance of the year.

This is not really a test, however, for the present consumption is lighter than for months, and at the rate of consumption that has prevailed all Winter, the stocks would barely run to midsummer.

What oil will go to is a question that is supreme above everything just now. The wise man who has followed the market through its previous surprises confesses that he does not know. The confident man has an opinion. Some predict wildly high prices, while others, taking a conservative view, say that $2 will be the limit. The man who argues high prices bases his prediction on the scarcity of new territory, and the decline of the stocks. Certainly that has brought a speedy rise of the market of late. But there is the other side which is backed by a respectable following. Many old wells are being re-drilled, and they say perhaps new territory may be found.

Should oil continue to go higher there is one thing else that will tend to lessen the consumption and keep the production sufficient. Foreign countries take great quantities of American petroleum, which has no equal anywhere in the world. No doubt when a certain point is reached in the price of the American article, it will become too high for the foreigner, to whom price is considerable of an object, and the miserable Russian oil will take its place.

At present, so the men who issue figures from the Federal Treasury Department tell us, this country exports annually nearly 600,000,000 gallons of refined oil, and a fourth as many gallons of crude, and illuminating oil. This product goes to all sections of the globe. Should the price put it out of the reach of the foreign buyer, his refusal to buy American oil would have a great deal of effect in keeping the price where the American consumer would not find his light distressing him in cost. Seventy-five per cent. of the Pennsylvania crude can be used for illuminating purposes, and there is not a particle of the material that cannot be used for some purpose or other. In the Lima fields only 25 per cent. of the oil produced can be used for illuminating purposes and the remainder is only good for fuel. The Russian oil is of still poorer quality. The value of the Pennsylvania article and the high price has excited the entire oil-producing territory in the State, and such activity has not existed for many years.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—As an indication of the activity in the hunt for oil it may be said that there were 1,401 new wells drilling and rigs in course of construction April 1, as against a monthly average of 232 last year.

It is estimated that about $6,000,000 is being expended in new work in all the fields. Men are in the field day and night looking for possible developments. Derricks are being built wherever there is the slightest possibility of discovering the greasy fluid, and the Standard Oil Company people are ready to buy any wells and leases at good figures.

This being a holiday there were no dealing in oil to-day. It is predicted that prices will open higher to-morrow than they closed Thursday.

LIMA, Ohio, April 12.—Great excitement was created this morning by the Standard Oil Company advancing the price of oil again. This time it was given a big boost, making North Lima $1.07, South Lima $1.05, and Indiana 97 cents.

MANITOBA WILL RESIST THE ORDER

The Dominion Government Must Enforce Its Order by Coercion.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 12.—In a speech at Hagersville, Ontario, last night, Mr. Sifton, Attorney General of Manitoba, said that the Legislature of Manitoba, which would resume its session May 9, would refuse to carry out the order of the Dominion Government and the latter would be compelled to resort to coercive legislation. He dispelled any idea of armed resistance on the part of Manitoba.

The Government and people of that province, he said, would not resist the law or do anything illegal. So far, however, as legal and constitutional resistance could be employed, the people would employ it.

Mr. Sifton appealed especially to the Orangemen of Ontario to aid with their ballots and their influence the people of Manitoba in this legal resistance.

Reinterment of Jefferson Davis, Jr.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—The body of Jefferson Davis, Jr., was reinterred in the Davis section in Hollywood Cemetery at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie Davis, the officers and Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, and many friends of the family were present.

The casket was covered with the same Confederate flag that covered the casket containing the body of President Davis.

Dr. Hartley Carmichael of St. Paul's Episcopal Church conducted the services, which were very simple.

A Banker's Suicide.

LA PORTE, Ind., April 12.—C. T. Edee, a banker of Pawnee City, Neb., committed suicide last night by hanging himself to the bedpost. Edee was a patient at Gray's Sanitarium in this city. He was a victim of melancholia.

New Chief Justice of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, having resigned, Gov. Morrill has appointed as his successor David Martin of Atchison.

A Revolution in Journalism.

Do you wish to enjoy with your morning paper lovely half-tone pictures, the veriest gems of the painters' art? Buy The Morning Journal next Monday, immensely enlarged and improved, 18 pages for 2 cents.—Adv.

MEADE'S SHIPS BREAK A RECORD

The Speed Attained Is Greater than That Ever Before Recorded—A Change of Masts Necessary for Signaling.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Recently-chronicled runs of Admiral Meade's squadron at the maintained speed of 13 knots per hour have called attention to the fact that no nation has hitherto assembled under one command a floating force capable of such high velocity in fleet formation. The best earlier record on short cruises was 12 knots, and the customary rate has been but 10 knots where several vessels are concerned.

The slowest ships now taking their cues from the flagship New-York's signals are the Cincinnati and Raleigh, which have no difficulty in steaming at the thirteen-knot rate. The New-York, Minneapolis, and Columbia are able to preserve their tactical distances easily while running at a sixteen-knot gait, and it is believed that the two latter vessels, familiarly known as the "Pirates," keep each other's company for at least a day at a time racing at the speed of about 20 knots per hour.

While it is conceded that at least one European nation might assemble such a speedy fleet of four or five cruisers, the fact remains that it has never been done, and that the American Admiral is the first officer who has ever attempted an extended squadron movement in thirteen-knot time or had any chance of succeeding in the attempt.

The performance has, however, disclosed certain unforeseen obstacles, one of which Admiral Meade has reported to the Navy Department. At such speeds, in order to insure safety, the ships must necessarily preserve considerable leeway, the vessels on the extreme right and left of the line being distant as much as a mile and a half from the flagship. At this distance it is sometimes found difficult to read the Admiral's signals, which are displayed by means of flags about eight feet square strung from the yards. Four such flags, with the space between them, measure about 80 feet, and the modern military masts of armored vessels usually do not permit of this. It is possible that the New-York's masts may be lengthened on her return to this country.

NEAR DEATH FROM NEGLECT

Two Boys Pulled a Plug from a Broken Gas Main—Careless Workmen Left the Leak Exposed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 12.—Charles Oakley, eight years old, of 377 Johnston Avenue, and James McCauley, six years old, of 379 Johnston Avenue, were asphyxiated by gas this morning. They are both in a critical condition.

Several employes of the gas company went to Johnston Avenue this morning to make repairs in a gaspipe. They dug a hole sufficiently deep to enable them to reach the broken pipe, but instead of repairing it they merely plugged it. They went to another street to search for a break in another pipe.

After they had gone young Oakley jumped into the hole and pulled out the plug. He was instantly overcome by the gas and sank to the bottom of the excavation. McCauley jumped into the hole to rescue his playmate, and he, too, was overcome by the gas. The mothers of the lads, who were watching their children at play, at once gave an alarm, and Mrs. Jane Walsh, who lives on the first floor of one of the houses, ran out and lifted the boys out of the hole. Two men who were passing carried the boys to a drug store and physicians were summoned. They ordered Oakley to be taken at once to the City Hospital and McCauley was taken to his home. Oakley was somewhat improved this evening, but his recovery is still doubtful.

Mrs. Oakley, who is a widow with five children, whom she supports by washing, was prostrated by the shock, and at noon it was feared she would die, but she is also much improved this evening, and is now out of danger.

BREWER THOMAS D. ILER ASSIGNS

Caused by Foreclosure Proceedings Under a Second Mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Thomas D. Iler, proprietor of the Rochester Brewery, at 2,046 Washington Street, made an assignment to-day to Lawrence F. Rieger for the benefit of creditors. The property conveyed embraces real estate and brewery property here, and real estate in Kansas and Nebraska. It also includes wagons, horses, saloon fixtures, notes, and accounts, and everything owned by Mr. Iler, except a homestead and the usual property exempt from execution, which is owned by the head of a family.

According to Mr. Iler's affidavit, the value of all this is about $350,000. The liabilities are about $162,000. They consist of a first mortgage of $67,000, a second mortgage of $35,000, and unsecured debts to the amount of $60,000.

The assignment was hastened by foreclosure proceedings begun yesterday for $35,000, under the second mortgage.

A JURY EXONERATES SENATOR GOEBEL

The Coroner's Court Decides He Killed Sandford in Self-Defense.

COVINGTON, Ky., April 12.—A Coroner's jury has cleared Senator Goebel of the shooting of Cashier Sandford yesterday afternoon. At an inquest held this morning the jury found that Sandford came to his death from a wound caused by a pistol ball fired by Goebel in self-defense.

The two men had been rivals in politics and business for years. Sandford, meeting Senator Goebel yesterday afternoon, accused him of writing a newspaper article in which Sandford was attacked. When Goebel admitted it, Sandford fired, but did not injure the State Senator. Goebel then fired at Sandford.

Representative Barrett Hurt.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—Representative Robert W. Barrett of this city was badly injured in a runaway last night. While driving home his horse became frightened at an electric car and ran away. Mr. Barrett was thrown out of the buggy and struck on his head. He remained unconscious for several hours. His head was badly injured.

Returned for Money, Met Death.

ANGELS' CAMP, Cal., April 12.—Fifty feet of the Utica Mining Company's dam, three miles from here, broke yesterday, and Otto Lundt, an elderly man, who lived with his sister on Antonio Creek, perished in the flood. He re-entered his house to secure money and jewelry, when the mass of water swept away the structure. The company claims a loss of $70,000.

Dynamite Found in a Beer Barrel.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 12.—While the employes of the Springer Brewing Company of this city were cleaning empty kegs yesterday one was found to be filled with straw, and, on investigation, a dynamite bomb was found concealed. The keg is believed to have come from the Schuylkill coal regions.

Shot a Burglar Through a Door.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., April 12.—The proprietor of Macumber's Hotel, at Delanson, heard a burglar trying to force an entrance early this morning. The owner fired through the door, slightly wounding the burglar. He ran, but was captured. He gave his name as Frank Brown of Binghamton.

"The Slavers of New-York."

W. O. Stoddard, the celebrated novelist, has written a wonderful story of life in early New-York called "The Slavers of New-York," which is to begin in The Morning Journal next Monday. The Morning Journal on that day begins a new era in its remarkable history. It will come out adorned with lovely half-tone pictures, immensely enlarged and improved, 18 pages for 2 cents.—Adv.

READY TO PAY HIS SHARE

President Cleveland Prepares His Income Tax Return.

ADDITIONAL DEFECTS IN THE LAW

Weaknesses Which Are Expected to Prevent Enforcement — Barnum Estate Assessment Raises a Question.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Cleveland has filled out his income tax blank and will probably make his return to-morrow. In it he has included his salary of $50,000 as Chief Executive, on which the tax will be $920. The proper officers will determine whether the payment of the 2 per cent. assessment will be in violation of that provision of the Federal Constitution which says the compensation of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Private Secretary Thurber was asked this afternoon whether the President would make return to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of New-York, but Mr. Thurber would give no information on the subject. The tariff law directs that the income tax shall be paid by individuals "to the Collector or a Deputy Collector of the district in which they reside."

It is said that Mr. Cleveland is uncertain whether he should claim Buzzard's Bay or New-York City as his place of residence, and that, for this reason, it is not unlikely that he will send in his return to the Deputy Collector in Washington.

The regulations issued yesterday by the internal revenue division, attorneys say, cannot be enforced in full. It is pointed out that the decision of the Supreme Court last Monday wipes out of the law all reference to incomes from rent, and that the statute stands as if incomes from that source had never been mentioned. The requirement that returns shall include the amount received from that source, lawyers, say, cannot be enforced, as there is no provision upon which process can be based. Every return made since last Monday, from which has been omitted income from rents is, in the opinion of these attorneys, a full compliance with the law.

Another discrimination made by the law has also been

generally used is one that has been spread broadcast by an enterprising printer, to which is attached his advertisement. It is as follows:

I hereby tender my return of income for the year 1894, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress requiring the same, with the express reservation of all my rights and privileges in any judgment which may be rendered by any court of the United States of America annulling said act, or in any way changing the provision thereof, the remonstrance being delivered by me as my protest against the legality of the aforesaid act concerning the collection of an income tax.

It was impossible yesterday to learn the number of returns that have been sent in, as no time exists within which to count them, but they are in the thousands.

Collectors Sullivan and Grosse received the following telegram from Washington on Thursday night:

Require all persons in making returns in the future to show clearly that rents included and deducted were received only from real estate, and include nothing whatever paid for rent or use of personal property or franchise.

JOSEPH S. MILLER, Commissioner.

Collector Sullivan was somewhat relieved upon receiving this dispatch, although it did not answer the main question, whether rentals from real estate must be stated in the returns.

"There is no disguising the fact that things are pretty badly tangled," said he. "Until now we have not succeeded in getting any instructions from Washington, and they don't seem to have any clearer idea on the subject than we have. About all we can do is to take returns as they come, and the result is a wide difference in returns handed in. As I understand that dispatch, it means that if a man lets a furnished house for $3,000 a year, which includes rent for the furniture, that part of the rent is not to be deducted. I think that physicians and others who use portions of their rented houses for business purposes may charge a rental for such portions among their business disbursements."

Collector Grosse disagrees with the published opinion of ex-Revenue Commissioner Harland and says he will not go after any taxpayer, but, after the delinquent fails to respond to the summons to appear before him and state his income, he will obtain it in the best possible way and impose the statutory penalty. He thinks Mr. Harland overofficious and one whose opinion will lead taxpayers into trouble and expense if they follow it.

The American agents of the foreign steamship companies held a meeting yesterday at 19 Broadway to take concerted action upon the subject of the income-tax law. The companies represented were the Cunard, Hamburg-American, White Star, French, Anchor, and North German Lloyd. The American Line agents were also represented at the meeting.

The meeting was not for the purpose of taking action to test the law, but rather to determine, if possible, in just what manner it is going to affect the companies.

Those who were present have been studying the law, and yesterday expressed their opinions, as laymen, that the law contains no provisions under which their business can be taxed. To determine their exact position, however, without seeking a judicial decision upon it, they agreed to obtain legal opinions upon it.

Whatever the opinions may be, it will not affect them this year, as with one accord they all declare that they have had no surplus income within the last year. Notwithstanding that fact, they are anxious to know how the law will affect them in the future, when profits are earned.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in voicing the opinions and feelings of those who attended the meeting, said: "We have no desire to attack the income-tax law, and if we had there is no occasion to do so at present, for we have made no income upon which to be taxed. So far as our business is concerned, the law is vacuous. We are unable to get any idea of how it may affect us from its text. We are foreign companies doing a foreign business, and we do not earn our money within the confines of this country. Our earnings are made upon the ocean, and surely for what we earn there we should not be taxed here. If the companies pay taxes in the countries under the laws of which they are incorporated that should be sufficient.

"After we have obtained our lawyers' opinions we may then take some such action as we believe to be just. We do not wish to avoid paying just and proper taxes under the laws of this country, but we do not see how this law can include us within its provisions. As agents for foreign companies, we have nothing to do with the justness or unjustness of the law because of real estate exemptions, although we may have opinions as individuals upon the matter. Our sole purpose is to discover our status and then act in accordance with it."

The Illinois Central Railroad Company, through its attorneys, Peabody, Baker & Peabody, yesterday filed a formal demurrer to the friendly suit of Charles Allen, a stockholder, residing at Grenfield, Mass., in the United States Circuit Court, to restrain the Directors and officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company from voluntarily complying with the requirements of the income-tax law. The suit, on the face of it, is one of mutual understanding between the plaintiff and the defendant. The defendant demurs to the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff fails to make out such a case as entitles him in court to any relief.

Royalties from Mining Leases.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 12.—Collector of Internal Revenue Jump to-day received instruction from Washington that royalties received by the lessor of mining land are not taxable under the income tax law. The royalties are to be considered as coming under the head of rent.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The New Lyceum Play.—The play to be produced by Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum Theatre next Tuesday night is an adaptation by Frederick Horner, an English playwright, of "Le Testament de César Girodot," by MM. Adolphe Belot and Villetard. The French play was written in 1859, and produced at the Odéon, in Paris, that year, with such success that it was frequently revived there when novelties were lacking. It treats in a comic and satirical way of the cupidity of legatees and heirs at law, and was, in its prime, considered a novel and ingenious work. Later it passed into the repertory of the Comédie Française. Mr. Homer's version is called "Fortune." Like the original, it is in three acts. The scene is laid in England. The cast at the Lyceum will be as follows: Dr. Hudson, Herbert Kelley; George Stanwicke, M. P., Stephen Grattan; Walter Lorrimer, W. J. Le Moyne; Frank Lorrimer, Charles Walcot; Leonard, Fritz Williams; Norman Lorrimer, Walter S. Hale; John Baintree, Ferdinand Gottschalk; Matthews, Dr. Elmer John, Ernest Tarleton; Ruth, Isabel Irving; Constance, Rhoda Cameron; Margaret, Mrs. T. Whiffen. No record of previous adaptations of this comedy is now accessible, but no French play of such distinction has ever escaped the adapter for thirty-six years.

—Mr. Mansfield's Plans.—No date has yet been decided upon for the opening of the Garrick Theatre, on West Thirty-fifth Street. The decorators have not yet finished their work. Mr. Mansfield favors Tuesday, April 23, the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth for the opening. Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Candida," thought of for the first play, has been laid aside. Rehearsals showed it to be three acts of preaching. Probably one of the familiar plays in Mansfield's repertory will be used for the opening, to be succeeded a night later by a new piece, "The Peruvians," a modern romance, by Louis N. Parker, is now in Mr. Mansfield's hands, and will be tested. It has a good story and Parker writes well. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield and their company have been having a prosperous week in Washington. They will return to New-York Sunday.

—Change of Time at Daly's.—The evening performances of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at Daly's Theatre, will begin promptly at 8 o'clock instead of 8:15. The change has been made necessary by the length of the play. The first performance of Shakespeare's fairy comedy will be given this afternoon, beginning at 2 sharp. The scenery is all new, and instead of the costumes designed in Paris, used in Mr. Daly's former revival of "The Dream," new dresses, designed by Graham Robertson and made by Dazian, will be used. The cast will include Miss Rehan as Helena, Miss Elliott as Hermia, Miss Haswell as Titania, Miss Carlisle as Oberon, Mr. Clarke as Theseus, Mr. Worthing as Lysander, and Mr. Lewis as Nick Bottom.

—Professionals Greet "Aladdin."—A large number of managers and actor people witnessed the performance of "Aladdin, Jr.," at the Broadway last night. There were present in the boxes and scattered through the house Col. Sinn of Brooklyn, Daniel Frohman, Charles N. Schroeder of the Madison Square Garden, Charles Abud of the Tree Company, E. E. Rice, Rudolph Aronson, Thomas Canary, Steve King, Al Canby, Frank Goodwin, Mrs. John Drew, Herbert Kelsey, James T. Powers, Marshall P. Wilder, and others. The audience was said to be the largest ever seen in the Broadway on a Good Friday night.

—Change of Bill at the Empire.—"John-a-Dreams" will be quietly put to sleep after this week. Monday, April 22, Charles Frohman will present "The Importance of Being Earnest." There's an element of risk in this venture, of course, but the play is assuredly both clean and bright, which the current piece is not. Mr. Frohman has it, has paid money for it, and thinks it worth do!:g. Undoubtedly it will be done well.

—"The Queen of the Night."—The Fourteenth Street Theatre will be reopened this evening with a romantic drama called "The Queen of the Night."

Life is a Burden

With many women who are afflicted with impure blood, which causes debility and a variety of diseases. The following is a sample case of prompt relief by Hood's Sarsaparilla:

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies The Blood

"I have received more benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla than from all other medicines or remedies. For years I suffered terribly with a cankered stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, and general debility. Life was a burden. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, together with Hood's Pills, my health began to improve. Formerly anything I ate caused me great distress. Now I can eat heartily and am greatly improved in flesh and health. I most cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. GRACE PARRISON, Cazenovia, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It creates an appetite and overcomes that tired feeling. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

SAVED HER INFANTS, BUT MAY DIE

Mrs. Eva Abrahams's Dress Caught Fire from an Oil Stove in Her Crowded Little Room—Her Injuries Serious.

As a result of her bravery in saving her children from being burned to death Mrs. Eva Abrahams is now lying in Gouverneur Hospital at the point of death. The physicians there say she cannot recover.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams and two children is in one room, on the third floor of the double tenement house at 101 Suffolk Street. The room measures only seven by nine feet. Mrs. Abrahams has been helping to support the family by washing clothes. Her husband is a clothing presser. According to his neighbors, he would much rather discuss the teachings of the Talmud than earn money to pay for the rent of his home, $3.50 a month. His favorite pastime is to sit with the Scribe in the Allen Street Synagogue, expound the Scriptures, and allow his fancy to dwell on the events of past centuries. Since the Passover came Abrahams has been more than usually engrossed in his religious reveries, and has spent most of the time at the synagogue.

He had been there more than an hour yesterday morning when Mrs. Abrahams began to get what breakfast she could for her husband on his return from the synagogue. She filled her oil stove with fuel, and in doing so she spilled some oil. When she tried to wipe up the oil her dress came into contact with the stove and caught fire.

In an instant she was enveloped in flames. She tore at her clothes with her hands, but could not put out the flames, which soon began to spread to articles in the room. Only her two babies were with her in the room. They were asleep. Seeing that they were in danger Mrs. Abrahams picked up the youngest one, who is two weeks old, and rushed out into the hall and cried for help.

Mrs. Schwartz, who lives next door to the Abrahams family, seized the baby before the flames from its mother's dress had caught its clothes, and ran with it to her own rooms. Relieved of the infant, Mrs. Abrahams ran back to the room, which was now in flames, and carried out her boy, who is two years old, but not before he was slightly burned on the hands and face.

Mrs. Schwartz and her brother, Moritz Weiss, threw blankets and skirts over Mrs. Abrahams's blazing clothes, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Mrs. Abrahams was badly burned, however, and suffered intense agony. She was removed as quickly as possible to the hospital.

The flames in the room were extinguished by the tenants before the firemen arrived at the house.

It is probable that the Board of Health will call the agent of the tenement to account for overcrowding it. He allowed five families to live on the third floor instead of four, the number provided for in the arrangements made by the builder.

Wandered Away and Was Drowned.

The police on Thursday were asked to keep a watch for Joseph Hogan, six years old, who had disappeared the same day from his home, at 165 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn. His drowned body was found yesterday in the river at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street. It is believed that he left home and wandered to the river to see the vessels and accidentally fell in and was drowned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

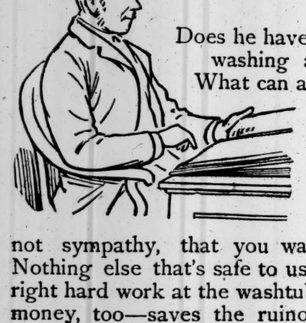
Princeton, Ill., April 12.—City Treasurer James Maranda of Spring Valley pleaded guilty to four indictments for malfeasance in office to-day, and the penalty will be fixed by the court. His prosecution grew out of the late shortage of $3,000 in the city accounts.

Howard City, Mich., April 12.—The farmhouse of J. Gilmore, two miles north of here, has been destroyed by fire. A fourteen-year-old son was burned to death. Another, aged twelve, will probably die. Mrs. Gilmore was badly burned.

Baltimore, April 12.—The formal marking of the site of the Baltimore Centennial Exposition, by raising a flag in Clifton Park next Monday afternoon, will be made the occcasion of a public demonstration.

Albany, N. Y., April 12.—The State Board of Claims has decided to hear the State's defense to the claim of Dr. Webb for $184,000 for water damages to Adirondack lands, at the September term.

Washington, April 12.—W. K. Matthewson of Daysville, N. Y., has been appointed a fourth-class Postmaster.



What's your husband's work?

Does he have to do anything as hard as your washing and scrubbing? It can't be. What can a man do that's as hard, for most men, as this constant housedrudgery is, for most women? If he has any sympathy for you, tell him to get you some **Pearline**. Sympathy is all very well, but it's **Pearline**, not sympathy, that you want for washing and cleaning. Nothing else that's safe to use will save you so much downright hard work at the washtub or about the house. It saves money, too—saves the ruinous wear on clothes and paint from needless rubbing.

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Millions NOW USE Pearline

CITY'S CLAIM IN QUESTION

What Joseph J. O'Donohue Says of the Pier Rental.

COMPANY MAY DISPUTE OWNERNHIP

The Courts Will Possibly Be Asked to Decide Whether the Dock Department Has Control Over Old Pier 40.

City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, who is a Director of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, which owns Old Pier 41 North River, says that President E. C. O'Brien of the Dock Board has made a mistake in asserting that the city has lost more than half a million dollars to which it was entitled for the sub-lease of Old Pier 40 to the Norwich Steamboat Line.

Mr. O'Donohue says that the pier was built by Daniel Drew in 1864, and is the property of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company; that, consequently, the city has no legal claim to the pier, and that a suit against the city may be instituted by the steamboat company to recover from the city the money which has already been paid by the company for the lease of the pier.

Mr. O'Donohue says, as City Chamberlain, he is bound to take official action against the company, but as an individual and Director of the latter, he is convinced that the city has no right to the pier.

As the Dock Board intends to put the lease of the pier up at auction on Monday next, there are likely to be interesting legal complications. It is probable that the company will enjoin the Dock Board from attempting to sell the lease, which will take the dispute immediately into the courts, where the question of ownership will be settled.

"Commissioner O'Brien," said Mr. O'Donohue to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening, "is quoted as having said that I have been party to a scheme to defraud the city. I do not believe he said it, but I shall ask him, and if he has been correctly quoted, I shall demand a retraction. The statement is not true. There is not another man in New-York who has done more than I for the city, nor is there one who is more jealous in protecting its welfare, and it comes pretty hard to be accused at my time of life of wrongdoing. My record as a citizen and a public official is clear, and I resent such an attack as this upon my character.

"The present Directors of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company were not Directors when the lease of old Pier 40, which expired in 1893, was entered into. The estate of Daniel Drew nine years ago sold the stock of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company to the present Directors, who were ignorant of the terms of the leases, to the Norwich Line. The new Directors are William Everett, President; R. S. Ralston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; John English, Charles English, President of the Wallabout Bank; E. St. John Hays, Jacob Hays, and Joseph J. O'Donohue.

"The New-Jersey Steamboat Company owns Pier 41 and 131 feet on West Street. It has owned this property for forty-six years. The balance of the property, including the bulkhead, up to old Pier 40, is owned by the estate of old Mayor Kingsland, and the New-Jersey Steamboat Company has a long lease of it, for which it pays $12,000 a year to the Kingsland estate.

"The city has been getting $20,000 a year for old Pier 40, of which it never built one piece of timber. It was built in 1864 by the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, which was principally owned by Daniel Drew. He started the Dean Richmond between New-York and Athens, but the route did not pay, and he abandoned it. The pier bulges over the water at the street, so that there is more shedding than there would be if the shed was confined strictly to the pier lines, and for this extra space the Norwich Line, which sub-leases old Pier 40, pays rent directly to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company.

"I never appeared before the Dock Board in regard to the dock property until February, 1893. The lease of old Pier 40, for which the New-Jersey Steamboat Company paid $20,000 a year to the city, expired May 1, 1893, and I went to the Dock Board to inquire whether the board intended to sell it. Commissioner Cram said the dock was dilapidated, and was a disgrace, and the board intended to improve it. The intention was to build a sea wall so as to extend the wall from Canal Street to the Pennsylvania Railroad docks. The Dock Commissioners wanted to take 175 feet of our property, and have us build the sea wall at our own expense, for which we were not to be allowed any remuneration. I said we would agree to have the sea wall built if the city would pay for it. We were willing to deed the property to the city if it would bear the expense of the improvements.

"That question stood in abeyance, and I promised to see the representatives of the Kingsland estate, and arrange to have the sea wall built on their property as well as on our own. I have held several conferences with them, but as yet no conclusion has been reached. We were willing to do anything to help the city, but we could not get the Kingsland estate to agree to a proposition.

"Before the expiration of the lease of old pier 40, in 1893, the Directors of the Norwich Line called on me about it. The attorney for Harvey P. Farrington also called at my office, then at 101 Front Street. That was previous to my appointment as City Chamberlain. I then called again on Mr. Cram, and he informed me that the board would not lease old Pier 40. I asked him for the privilege of staying there until the improvements were made, and he said there was no objection to it. But, he said, he could only give a permit which would be revocable on twenty-four hours notice. This was satisfactory to me.

"In April, 1893, President Everett informed me that Superintendent Brady of the Norwich Line had told him that he had received a permit from the Dock Board to occupy old Pier 40. I then called upon the Dock Board and said I did not think such proceedings fair treatment to us, and that the New-Jersey Steamboat Company was entitled to the permit for old Pier 40. The Dock Board then rescinded the permit to the Norwich Line for old Pier 40, and gave it to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company.

"The Norwich Line was then paying $48,000 a year to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, of which Mr. Farrington received $10,000, for I know not what; the city $20,000, for the pier, and the New-Jersey Steamboat Company $18,000 for the extra shedding. I made up my mind that Mr. Farrington was not entitled to a cent, and that it was an imposition to charge so much rent, so we cut off Mr. Farrington's $10,000, and now the Norwich Line pays only $38,000 a year, of which the city gets $20,000.

"When the present syndicate bought out the Drew estate I had 500 shares, Joseph Larocque 500, and his partner, Mr. Barlow, 500. The present Directors of the company would not do a wrong.

"We had a meeting last Tuesday, and I moved that a committee of two be appointed to attend the sale of old Pier 40, on Monday, and I was appointed as one. I shall not act, however, because my official position forbids me. The contention now is that the New-Jersey Steamboat Company built old Pier 40, and has the right of possession, and we will contest the city's claim to the property, and we may sue for the recovery of the money the company has paid to the city in years past. As City Chamberlain, I must fight for the city, but still I am certain the company's contention is just, and will be sustained by the courts."

President William Everett of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company declined to say anything about the matter.

"Our Directors will hold a meeting," he said, "and a statement will then be issued which will show that the Dock Commissioners are not familiar with all the facts."

"We are not interested in this quarrel," said Superintendent Brady of the Norwich Line. "The dispute is between the city and the New-Jersey Steamboat Company. We hold a verbal lease from the latter. I do not think there exists a scrap of paper to show the arrangement. The principal point in dispute is as to the size of old pier 40. If the Dock Commissioners are right the pier includes all the shedded portion of it. If the steamboat company is right then the pier is a very small one, indeed."

E. C. O'Brien, President of the Dock Board, said yesterday afternoon:

"I have nothing to add at present to the statemnt I have already made. That was the simple statement of facts."

Mr. O'Brien's attention was called to the explanation given by City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue that the $33,000 included rental for adjoining property owned by the Kingsland estate, which amounted to $18,000 a year.

"I have no reason to change my original statement," Mr. O'Brien said. "I knew exactly what I was talking about."

Mr. O'Brien said further that it was true that the list of dock builders and laborers employed by the department was to be cut down, but declined for the present to discuss the question.

The Lawson bill that was passed a year ago provided that the work on the docks should be done by contract. There has been but little work for the dock builders and laborers since then. The weekly pay roll has been cut down since the bill passed from $12,500 to $2,500.

The dock builders and laborers of the Dock Department draw money only for the time they actually work. The department simply keeps a list of names, and when there is work to be done, men chosen from that list are hired. It is proposed to do away largely with that list. This, therefore, does not mean the actual discharge of these men, for by far the larger proportion of them are not working for the department at present. About 200 employes will be left after the proposed cut has been made.

About the only work that has been done on the docks by men employed by the department has been on jobs that were unfinished when the law went into effect. Corporation Counsel Clark gave an opinion recently to the Dock Board that such work could be completed by its own men.

Of the recent investigation by the new Dock Commissioners, Mayor Strong said yesterday:

"The new Dock Commissioners are doing the right thing. They are investigating the department for themselves. That is the thing to do in every department. When a new head or new Commissioners take charge of a department they ought to investigate it thoroughly and find out the exact condition of affairs. I do not know what further action is contemplated by the Dock Commissioners, but if they want to go ahead and make a thorough investigation of the department they shall have all the assistance they want."

KILLED FIANCEE, THEN HIMSELF

Louis Frank and Kate Kolb Left a Note Saying They Wished to Die—Poison, Bullet, and Knife Used.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The bodies of Louis Frank and Miss Kate Kolb, lovers, who lived in this city, were found, lying side by side on Jacob Duffy's farm, a few miles west of the city on the Walton road, this morning. In the right hand of the man was a revolver, and each had been shot through the heart. The tragedy was discovered by Charles Taylor, a gardener.

Each throat had been cut, and beside the bodies was an empty box, labeled "Rat Poison." Pinned to the woman's hat was this note:

April 9.—We have both decided to die, together, and if one or the other should happen to recover, the other shall not be held responsible for the deed. We both are going to take poison, and I will do the shooting. We are not doing this on account of any love affair, but simply because we do not want to live any longer. This is all we have to say, and hope there will be no trouble. We remain, as ever, yours truly, Mr. Louis Frank, 1,934 Cherokee Street. Miss Kate Kolb.

The letter was written in ink, and showed that the deed was carefully planned and the letter prepared before the couple left the city to die. The girl's name was signed with lead pencil, probably after they reached the scene of the tragedy.

Taylor ran to a hospital on the western edge of the city and told the physicians there of his discovery. Dr. Wells of the hospital found traces of poison on the lips of both.

After swallowing the poison they had gashed their throats with the blade of a large claspknife, and then the man had made doubly sure by firing a bullet into the girl's breast. He ended his own life in the same manner.

A farmer who lives across the road from the scene says he heard two pistol shots about 2 o'clock in the morning, but did not investigate.

Kate Kolb lived at 1,827 Cherokee Street with her parents. She and Frank had been engaged a year. They left home together last Wednesday. The girl left a note saying they were going to kill themselves, ascribing love as the cause. The letter was found yesterday.

SAID THEY WERE HIGHWAYMEN

A Man in a Buggy Causes the Arrest of Two Men and Disappears.

James Carroll, twenty-eight years old, and Matthew McNally, thirty-one years old, two rough-looking men, were arraigned before Justice Welde, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of attempting highway robbery and were remanded for further investigation.

Mounted Policeman McNamara and Roundsman Fitzgerald were standing at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 9 o'clock on Thursday night when a horse and buggy came down the avenue at a furious pace. In the buggy were a gray-haired man and a young woman. The man checked the horse and told the policeman that as he was driving down the avenue at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, two men sprang from the roadside, and, while one of them grasped the horse's bridle, the other flourished a large knife and shouted: "Your money or your life."

McNamara put spurs to his horse and galloped up the avenue. He overhauled and arrested the two men at One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, and started with them down the avenue, only to find that the buggy with the man and woman had disappeared.

The men were locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. They plead innocence, and, unless the police can find the man who made the complaint, they will go free for want of evidence.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Uniontown, Penn., April 12.—The Baltimore and Ohio freight depot here was burned this morning. The passenger station was also slightly damaged. The loss will probably reach about $12,000.

Oakland, Me., April 12.—The Waterman Tool Company's factory was burned to-day. The loss is $25,000. One dwelling was destroyed. Nine houses were in flames at one time.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 12.—The oil house of the Atlantic Refining Company was burned to-day. The loss is $50,000; no insurance.

Charlotte, N. C., April 12.—Fire in the Ada Cotton Mills warehouse this morning caused a loss of $27,000, fully insured.

VAULTS in Buildings that are NOT FIRE-PROOF ARE NOT SAFE.

THE

Mercantile Safe Deposit Vaults

IN THE

FIRE-PROOF EQUITABLE BUILDING

ARE SAFE.

THE FLUSHING NEGROES RELEASED

Public Indignation That the Two Probably Instrumental in Mrs. Craig's Death Have Escaped.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 12.—Mrs. Andrew Craig, who died suddenly on Thursday morning as the result of fright from an attack by two negroes on the preceding evening, will be buried Sunday.

The negroes, Daniel and William Hewlett, were arraigned before Judge Smythe this morning, who discharged them because no one appeared to press the charge. In view of the serious character of the charge against the prisoners, this action has excited considerable criticism. Andrew Craig, the husband of the deceased, who swore out the warrant on which the arrest was made, was not present at the hearing, as the result of a misunderstanding as to the time and place. He says to-night that he shall go before Judge Smythe in the morning and insist upon a rearrest.

The old man's voice broke and tears rolled down his cheeks as he described the indignities to which all the members of his family had been subjected at various times by these same negroes. No member of the family could go outside the house unless he or she was met by a volley of stones and insulting epithets. The boys are the terror of the neighborhood.

The Coroner will hold the inquest on Thursday. If the verdict charges the men who were released this morning with being the cause of Mrs. Craig's death, an attempt to rearrest them will in all probability result in failure, as all efforts to find either of them to-night were unsuccessful. A well-defined rumor exists that they have taken advantage of their release to leave the neighborhood. Many persons are coming forward with accounts of experiences of a somewhat similar character to that of the deceased. The police give the men a generally bad reputation.

THE HOTEL STRATHMORE DESTROYED

Firemen Hurt While Fighting the Fire at Crescent Beach, Mass.

BOSTON, April 12.—The large Summer hotel known as the "Strathmore," in Railroad Avenue, Crescent Beach, in the town of Revere, with its adjoining buildings, was burned to-night. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The fire was first discovered in the basement, and burned so rapidly that thirty minutes later the west side of the building collapsed.

When the wall fell, Charles Chisholm, a member of Hose 2, was struck by timbers and had his leg broken, while Fred W. Carr, a substitute on Hose 3, was slightly burned about the hands.

The hotel was of wood, three stories in height, and spanned the tracks of the Boston Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, containing about 100 rooms, besides dining hall, billiard room, and office. It was owned by Washington G. Benedict of Boston. The building was unoccupied, but a watchman visited the place at intervals during the Winter. The building was only partially insured.

During the fire, the Hotel Crescent, Excelsior Café, Hotel Crowley, and Barnes's Café, nearby, caught fire, but were not badly damaged.

A New Era.

Superintendent Byrnes, the greatest living American detective, has written a most extraordinary detective story for The Morning Journal, which will inaugurate that day a new era in metropolitan journalism—lovely half-tone pictures with each copy of the paper, together with many other novel features and original ideas. It will be 18 pages for 2 cents. Out on Monday.—Adv.

A WARM BATH WITH CUTICURA SOAP

And a single application of **CUTICURA**, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all else fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: NEWBERY, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DEAFNESS

And **HEAD NOISES** relieved by using **Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums**, new scientific invention. They are safe, comfortable, and invisible, have no wire or string attachment. Deafness has been relieved after 70 years' standing. Mr. George H. Wilson, inventor, is in charge of New-York office, and he will take pleasure in explaining and showing the merits of the drums. Write for pamphlet or call. Consultation and examination free. **Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 Broadway, New-York.**

SENATORS SAW MR. PLATT

Police Magistrates Bill Believed to Have Been Discussed.

OUTLOOK FOR REFORM MEASURES

Senator Lexow Says They Will All Be Passed—The Compensation Allowed Mr. Goff Causes Discussion.

Senators Lexow, Coggeshall, and Donaldson were in this city yesterday. Senator Lexow went home late in the afternoon. Senators Donaldson and Coggeshall will probably remain over to-day. They all saw Thomas C. Platt at his down-town office, and it is understood that action on the Police Magistrates bill was under discussion.

The politicians believe that the Platt men cannot convince Gov. Morton that he should sign the kind of a bill they want. They now believe that the most Mr. Platt will be able to do will be to get the Governor to sign a bill with an amendment permitting the reappointment of members of the present bench of Police Justices. This would let in Police Justices Meade, Deuel, and Taintor. Mr. Platt is anxious to keep Justice Meade on the bench. Justice Meade is not a lawyer, but he is a loyal Platt man.

Mr. Platt cannot keep his friends on the bench unless Mayor Strong says the word, and, as the Mayor is not in the business of making deals, it is difficult to see where Mr. Platt is to gain in any event—that is, if a bill removing the present Police Justices passes. If one fails to pass, then Mr. Platt and his machine will have to face public indignation.

So, in any view of the case, the outlook is gloomy for Mr. Platt and his followers.

Senator Lexow did a great deal of talking yesterday about the amount allowed to John W. Goff as counsel for the Senate committee of which Mr. Lexow was Chairman, and which did so much public service in exposing police corruption and bribery. Mr. Lexow made this statement:

"Mr. Goff received $20,000 for six months' work. He was paid half of the $17,000 advanced by the Chamber of Commerce, and the $11,250 appropriated by the Legislature was to make the entire amount $20,000. We paid him at the rate of $40,000 a year—a very good salary for a successful lawyer. I admit that his services were great, and he deserves much credit for what he did. He had no expenses, though, and the $20,000 paid him is his fee. He did not have to pay any of his assistants."

"Did you see what Dr. Parkhurst said about Lawyer Sutherland's services—that he was not worth $37.50?" Mr. Lexow was asked.

"Such a statement gives me indigestion," he replied. "Mr. Sutherland rendered a great service in exposing the franchise frauds in this city, and he is certainly entitled to his compensation. He is an able lawyer, and the work he did for the committee was appreciated."

Recorder Goff and many others differ materially with Senator Lexow. Mr. Goff does not regard the money paid to him by the Chamber of Commerce in the light of a fee. He says that this money was used largely to defray expenses. Recorder Goff said yesterday in an interview:

"I would much rather that the State of New-York should remain in debt to me than to make a pretense of paying an honest obligation in such a manner. The money paid over to me by the Chamber of Commerce was used to defray our expenses, which were very heavy. Indeed I was kept busy for a year sifting the evidence, and worked early and late to get it in shape. All this was to the detriment of my private practice. The routine work done was greater than that of the District Attorney's office, and my actual expenses have not been paid to me."

The bill which Senator Lexow favors gives Mr. Goff $11,250 for his services. Mr. Lexow, in his interview, makes up the rest of the $20,000 from the Chamber of Commerce fund. The bill gives W. A. Sutherland, who was counsel to the committee during the early days of its work—when the interference at elections by the police was under consideration—$7,500. Many lawyers criticised this yesterday as absurd. Joseph Larocque, who is Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, made this statement regarding Recorder Goff's fees:

"If the figures named in the bill represent the total amounts to be paid to the respective counsel, then it seems to me there is a gross inadequacy in the amount of Mr. Goff's compensation as compared with the amount to be paid to Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Goff continued in the investigation from the beginning to the end, and bore the brunt of the investigation, (with the assistance of Mr. Moss and Mr. Jerome,) and whatever good has been or may be derived from the investigation, it will be mainly due to the magnificent work he performed as chief counsel to the committee. Mr. Sutherland's appearances as counsel to the committee were only in a limited period, and were with reference to only one feature of the alleged misconduct of the Police Department."

Senator Lexow also said yesterday that he could not agree with Chauncey M. Depew in his recent interview on the political situation.

"We intend to pass all the reform measures now before the Legislature, no matter how long it takes," said Mr. Lexow.

Asked if he included the Police Magistrates bill among these measures, he said:

"That bill will certainly pass about as it is. The bi-partisan bill will also pass. In fact, all the reform measures will pass."

The anti-Platt meeting held at the Waldorf Hotel Thursday night by J. Sloat Fassett and others, as reported in The New-York Times yesterday, bothered the Platt men. They are looking for Garfield, an interest in the Republican State Convention of this year and the State Convention of next year to select delegates to the Republican National Convention. They are fretful over the opposition that is developing to the Platt machine. Mr. Lexow said that it ought to be called an anti-Republican meeting. That is the way Mr. Lexow looks at it.

NO ONE OPPOSED THE BILLS

Two Measures Which the Mayor, It Is Understood, Has Approved.

Mayor Strong would not have visited his office yesterday save for the fact that two hearings on bills passed by both branches of the Legislature had been advertised to be held there.

One of the bills which came up on public hearing provided that $30,000 shall be appropriated each year to the Lying In Hospital and Post Graduate School. The other bill proposes that the two small parks over the tunnel in East Forty-second Street near First Avenue, shall be turned over to the care of the Park Department.

Nobody appeared either for or against either bill, and it is understood that both bills received the Mayor's approval.

John Proctor Clarke, Assistant Corporation Counsel, had a talk with the Mayor relative to various matters pending in Albany.

May Insist Upon Croker's Name.

The Tammany list of Sachems will probably remain about as it was printed in The New-York Times yesterday, with the addition of the name of Henry D. Hotchkiss and the omission of either the name of J. Sergeant Cram or some other.

Mr. Croker left word before going to Europe that he did not want to be put on the list as a Sachem. Within the last forty-eight hours several of his friends have insisted that his name be placed upon the list, and it looks now as though he would be continued as a Sachem.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James W. Scott of Chicago is at the Holland.

—E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica is at the Gilsey.

—Victor Maurel of Paris is at the St. James.

—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is at the Normandie.

—George Westinghouse, Jr., of Pittsburg, is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Bishop D. A. Goodsell of San Francisco and Justice Pardon C. Williams of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, and E. S. Clouston, manager of the Bank of Montreal, are at the Waldorf.

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SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL JAMES

Letters from Archbishop Corrigan and Others and Telegrams Expressing Sorrow at the Death of Mrs. James.

Ex-Postmaster General James has received many letters and telegrams of sorrow at the death of his wife, and expressing sympathy with him in his affliction.

Between three and four hundred such remembrances have been received, all paying loving tribute to the memory of Mrs. James. They come from personal and political friends all over the United States. Among them is a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, which reads as follows:

Archbishop's House, 452 Madison Avenue.
Holy Thursday, 1895.

My Dear General: Only to-night a few moments ago my nephew mentioned the terrible blow that has so unexpectedly fallen upon you and your family.

Such a sorrow is too deep for words, and comfort must come from a higher source than earth.

God is love. Even the arrows that wound first pass through the atmosphere of His love, and little as we can realize it in the fullness of our grief, even the bitterest blows are tempered and softened by His mercy.

Be strong in faith, trust the providence of God, and He who has permitted this saddest of all bereavements to befall you will infuse into your heart the balm of comfort.

May our Lord, who wept over

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PAINE IN FRANCE

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS PAINE. Collected and edited by Moncure Daniel Conway. Volume III. 1791-1804. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Conway's third volume, devoted to the writings of Paine, relates, with only a few exceptions, to years which Paine spent in France. Beginning, as these papers do, in the year 1791, and ending in 1804, they embrace a period that was big with meaning to the history of Europe, and to the world beyond Europe. Among Paine's correspondents in those times were the Abbé Sièyes, Danton, Monroe, Jefferson, and Washington, and among the men whom he personally knew were Lafayette and Napoleon Bonaparte.

Paine's plea for the life of Louis XVI. is printed here, with a footnote to tell us how this appeal, which was made to the Convention, was so effective that "Marat interrupted mainly in order to destroy its effect." Then we have Paine's own circumstantial account of his marvelous escape from the guillotine—one of the most curious incidents in a tremendous upheaval of society.

But, of all letters, perhaps the most extraordinary is the one addressed to Washington in 1796, abusing him just about as one might abuse a pickpocket. Paine's memory has been greatly rehabilitated and clarified by Mr. Conway's labors; but this letter must always remain most potent testimony to certain real defects in Paine's intellectual and moral nature. Party spirit certainly ran high in the time of Washington's second Administration, but we can see neither in this fact, nor in the facts pertaining to neglect of Paine in the land for which he had done so much, sufficient ground for such a letter. We read, not more with distress than with astonishment and with staring eyes, the lines with which Paine closed this epistle of nearly 16,000 words in length:

And, as to you, Sir, treacherous in private friendship, (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger,) and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles or whether you ever had any.

Acknowledgment of Mr. Conway's services in collecting Paine's papers must be made with freedom and in a grateful spirit, but, all the same, regret is to be expressed that he has not been more careful in his use of the English language. Mr. Conway writes far too often as if he were an impatient, over-burdened man, without the time necessary to amplify sentences from a form in which they are fit only for a notebook. Sentences very often are unparsable, and not infrequently they are beyond understanding. Here are a few examples of his shortcomings:

"In a letter of Lafayette to Washington (Paris, 12 Jan., 1790) he writes."

Farthing: Paine gibbeted; reverse, breeches burning; legend, Pandora's breeches; beneath, serpent decapitated by a dagger; the severed head, that of Paine."

"In the Winter of 1792-3 the only Reign of Terror was in England."

"John Frost, a lawyer, (struck off the roll,) ventured back to London, where he was imprisoned six months in Newgate, sitting in the pillory at Charing Cross one hour per day."

"Mme. Duchatelet was an English lady of rank, Charlotte Comyn, and English was fluently spoken in the family. They resided at Auteuil, not far from the Abbé Moulet."

"The Argus was edited by Sampson Perry, soon after prosecuted."

"This letter, written in a feeble handwriting, is not dated, but Monroe's indorsement, '2d Luxembourg,' indicates Nov. 2, two days before Paine's liberation."

BISMARCK'S LIFE IN BRIEF

PRINCE BISMARCK. By Charles Lowe. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

This work of Mr. Lowe's responds fully to the need that has been felt, particularly in this country, for a brief but comprehensive life of Bismarck. It comes to us from an author of acknowledged reputation, who has studied the career of the Iron Chancellor with great care, and undoubtedly possesses knowledge of his subject equal to that of any other person. It is the second biography he has written of the Chancellor. His other work appeared about ten years ago in two large volumes, in which the story of Bismarck's life and public success was told exhaustively, full use being made of all material available at that time.

The work under notice is in no sense an abridgment of the earlier biography, but is entirely new. In writing it, though, the author has had the advantage growing out of his previous undertaking, of knowing his man thoroughly, and this advantage has enabled him to write in a free and bold style, which is the great charm in a biographical work. The new work is better than the old in another important respect also—it is up to date. In the ten years that have elapsed since the earlier biography was written a good deal has been learned about Bismarck and his associates, and the work they were engaged in, that runs contrary to the theories and estimates of ten years ago. Mr. Lowe has made use of this new material.

Still another advantage has been the knowledge that Bismarck's political career has ended. The view that is now presented to us is that of a finished whole—Bismarck may be spared for years to enjoy the love of his countrymen and the high esteem of the world, but he never again will serve the Empire of Germany in a public capacity.

Mr. Lowe's story closes with an account of the reconciliation between Emperor William and Bismarck, which was completed a little over a year ago, when the Emperor sent that famous steel cuirass to Friedrichsruh. "May the solid steel," wrote his Majesty, "which is to cover your breast be regarded as the symbol of German gratitude which enfolds you with its steadfast loyalty, and to which I, too, desire to give my eloquent expression." "I shall don this new breastplate," replied the statesman Prince, "as the symbol of your Majesty's gracious favor, and leave it to my children as a lasting memento of the same."

There were those who doubted the sincerity of this royal message, and the response thereto, holding it as probable that William had dissembled, feigning an affection for a man he hated, and that Bismarck also had dissembled, not having been moved by the Emperor's soft words, because he had not believed they came from the heart. There will be a disagreement in the minds of men upon this point always. Coming historians will dispute over it just as we dispute over it to-day.

There seems no good reason, however, to doubt that both men were sincere, and if we take this view it is apparent that the incident of the cuirass may properly be regarded as the completion of Bismarck's career. His countrymen have sent him as presents everything that ever grew, and everything that ever was made. He has had gifts of things to look at, things to wear, and things to eat. Presents have come to him by the carload on the anniversary of his late birthday—books, pictures, statues, framed addresses, furniture, pianos, cheeses, beer enough to sink a ship, sausages enough to fence a farm—all in all, so much that the dear old man would have been worried to death if the responsibility of stowing the gifts away had devolved upon him.

All these things have been delightful to Bismarck, because they have told him that his people love him, and are grateful to him for what he did for Germany and them. But it is incredible that if he was to point to the one gift in his castle that he esteems the most he would point to something other than the cuirass that William sent him. That symbolizes to him something that is necessary to his peace of mind—the lack of that thing made him miserable and sour for years. This certainly is Mr. Lowe's view. There is not a suggestion in his work of a doubt that William and the ex-Chancellor are now the best of friends. He believes as the Germans generally believed, that when Bismarck put on that steel cuirass and penned his remark to William he was a contented and happy man. That act rounded out the reconciliation that began with the present of the bottle of fine old Hock about a month before.

Mr. Lowe is a warm admirer of Bismarck, and his admiration shows itself in almost every page of his book. We fail to notice, however, that his prejudice has warped his judgment of persons and events. He has written a biography that is as fair as anybody could write at this time, and the fact that he has a warm place in his heart for the Iron Chancellor certainly is not to his discredit as a man and a historian.

INCOME TAX AND OTHER TAXES

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX SYSTEM. By Charles Wesley Eldridge of the Massachusetts Bar, and for twenty-five years in the Internal Revenue Service. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

Mr. Eldridge's volume should be heartily welcomed by his professional brethren, as it will tend to help them over many difficult places in the immediate future, while cases arising under the income tax law are dragging wearily through the United States courts.

The book contains no padding, and this, to a busy lawyer who wishes to get at the gist of the matter at once, means much. It contains all of the internal revenue laws now in force, which is something that no other text book contains. This in itself should make it eagerly sought for by those lawyers and internal revenue officers who are always engaged in litigation arising out of such laws and their proper or improper enforcement. To the laws are added numerous valuable annotations and citations that will materially aid in giving them a proper construction. The work gives a clear statement of the law as it exists to-day, properly classified and conveniently arranged, with a full index.

The income tax law of 1894 and the former laws upon the same subject are given in full, with numerous extracts from decisions that were rendered when the former laws were being construed; and as there are provisions in the present law that are analogous to those in former laws, the value of the book in saving labor and in obtaining a proper conception of the meaning of the present law will be readily perceived.

Now that the law has been shown to be so vulnerable, and opinions upon it are so diverse, there will be many persons who will be more willing to test the law than to pay the tax without what they will consider to be a proper determination of its provisions, and this portion of the work will commend it to every lawyer who has an action, or the prospect of conducting one, arising out of an effort to enforce the law.

In the body of the work the law relating to collections, procedures on distraint, abatement and refunding of taxes, suits against collectors for taxes improperly paid, and many other cognate provisions are fully and lucidly given. The laws in relation to distilled spirits, tobaccos, fermented liquors, and stamp taxes on specific objects are collected from the Revised Statutes and placed in a convenient form.

During the author's twenty-five years' connection with the Internal Revenue Service he became familiar with the practice and forms necessary in internal revenue cases, and has embodied his knowledge and experience in an appendix containing the rules of practice and necessary forms that practitioners will welcome.

A historical sketch of internal revenue taxation under the Government of the United States is given that is of value to every student of political science, whether lawyer or layman. It covers the subject from the formation of the Government to the present time, and contains many statistics from Governmental records.

LYNN LINTON'S PAINFUL ROMANCE

THE NEW WOMAN. In Haste and at Leisure. By E. Lynn Linton. New-York: The Merriam Company.

Mrs. Lynn Linton despises the athlete in petticoats or divided skirts. In her present novel, this favorite writer describes a lot of senseless women, who are all coarse and vulgar, and who, indifferent as they may seem to be to men, still have to seek their company in order to advance certain legislative measures. All the men who are the coadjutors in the movement are contemptible. When women unsex themselves, how can they find out who are their true friends?

As a central figure, Mrs. Lynn Linton takes Phoebe. When Phoebe was a mere chit of a girl of sixteen she was married to a boy of nineteen. Phoebe was a little animal, and nothing more, with not a single good moral attribute. She began by telling fibs to a stupid old mother who doted on her. A go-between sentimental woman gave the two children her aid and support, and Phoebe marries Sherrard Barrington. Both have committed perjury by swearing falsely to their ages. Barrington has a stern and wise father and a rather soft mother. As neither the young man nor his girl-wife has any money, their honeymoon is soon over, the parents intervene, and Sherrard and Phoebe are brought to their respective homes like truant children. At once Phoebe's meanness is visible. She upbraids Sherrard for her ruin. The young fellow is disheartened. He at least has that courage which his girl-wife is wanting in.

Mr. Barrington, the father, ships off his son to Africa, where the lad has to fight his way. Sherrard finally returns to England, and has fallen into a fortune. Phoebe, who had some little property, had lost it all speculating in ruby mines. It is only when ruined, unable to live a luxurious life, that she returns to her husband. He, who has loved her, is horrified; she is so coarse and brazen. She defies him. It is sufficient for him to express a wish for her to oppose it. Then he treats her with icy indifference. He gives her an ample support, but in his house he insists on being master. Phoebe, who wanted discipline, at first resents it. After a while she begins to have some respect for her master. She would do much, meet him half way, if he would forgive her. But he never will pardon her indifference to their child. And so a sad story ends—for, do what Phoebe may, she never can be Sherrard's wife again save in name. The man is right. There are some sins this woman has committed that can never be condoned. If not false when in the flesh, she was in her soul. The romance is a painful one, perhaps rather overextended, but the logic of the story is irrefutable.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A writer in The Hartford Courant says of the anonymous Joan of Arc romance, begun in Harper's Magazine for April, that "it is now known for a fact that Mr. Clemens is the author." Of this it may at least be said that it does not do serious violence to the authorized statement that the writer is "the most popular among living American magazine writers."

—Macmillan & Co. are about to publish a new edition of Goldwin Smith's "Oxford and Her Colleges," which will be illustrated from photographs of the several buildings.

—Estes & Lauriat will issue next week a new volume by Laura E. Richards, the daughter to Julia Ward Howe. Its title is "Jim of Hellas; or, In Durance Vile." The publishers will bring it out as the fifth volume of the "Captain's January" series, of which they have sold over 120,000 copies.

—Of William Morris, The Westminster Gazette remarked some weeks ago that he had made such progress with his grand edition of Chaucer that he would finish the "Canterbury Tales" within a fortnight. He had bought a fresh press, taken a second printing house, and engaged more men in order to press the work on. He had designed several new large initials and new borders.

—In their beautiful Eversley series, Macmillan & Co. will bring out the following by the late Sir John Seeley: "Ecce Homo," "Natural Religion," "The Expansion of England," and "Lectures and Essays."

—A record of a traveler's impressions of the great monuments of France, is what Walter Cranston Larned calls his "Churches and Castles of Mediaeval France," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book contains two dozen photographs, taken from nature, of various cathedrals and chateaux, the point of view being always well selected and conveying thoroughly the best aspect of each building. These are reproduced in photogravure and form an exceedingly instructive collection. Mr. Larned writes with an enthusiasm born no less of his love for architecture, than of a deep religious conviction. The descriptions are accurate, and the subject is an inspiring one.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S BULLETIN

For the week ending April 13, 1895.

POPULAR EDITION OF MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S GREAT NOVEL.

MARCELLA.

By Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere," "The History of David Grieve," &c. 12mo, paper, complete, 50 cents. (Macmillan's Novelists' Library.) 1 vol., cloth, $1.00. Also in buckram, 2 vols., $2.00.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY.

By Henry Dyer, C. E., M. A., D. Sc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

OUTLINES OF SOCIAL THEOLOGY.

By Wm. De Witt Hyde, D. D., President of Bowdoin College and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Part I.—Theological; II.—Anthropological; III.—Sociological. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

THE LIBRARY REFERENCE ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A Complete Series of 84 Maps, by J. Bartholomew, F. R. G. S., with Geographical Index to 100,000 Places. Folio, half morocco, $18.00.

"Emphatically THE Atlas for newspaper readers and students of contemporary changes in geography."—Scottish Geographical Magazine.

THE TRAGEDY OF FOTHERINGAY. Founded on the recently-published Journal of D. Bourgoing, Physician to Mary, Queen of Scots.

By the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford, with Photogravure Frontispiece of the Blair Portrait, and six other Illustrations. Sq. 8vo, cloth, $6.00

REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT MUTINY, 1857-59, Including the Relief, Siege, and Capture of Lucknow, and the Campaigns in Rohilamde and Onde.

By William Forbes-Mitchell, late Sergeant 93d Sutherland Highlanders. Cheaper edition. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF OILS, FATS, WAXES, and of the Commercial Products derived therefrom.

From the German of Professor Dr. R. Benedikt. Revised and enlarged by Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, F. I. C., F. C. S., Technical Manager at the Whitehall Soap Works, Leeds; Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer. 8vo, cloth, $7.00, net.

MOLLUSCS AND BRACHIOPODS.

By Rev. A. H. Cooke, M. A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; A. E. Shipley, M. A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and F. R. C. Reed, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, $2.60, net.

*** THIS IS THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE CAMBRIDGE NATURAL HISTORY.

DATED BOOK-PLATES, (Ex Libris.) With a Treatise on their Origin and Development.

By Walter Hamilton, Chairman of the Ex Libris Society and author of "French Book-Plates," &c. In three parts. Part II.—DATED PLATES OF THE 18TH CENTURY. 4to, paper, $3.00.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH PEASANTRY.

By Russell M. Garnier. Contents: Origin of the Employer of the Laborer; Mediaeval Local Government; Origin of Labor Laws; Mediaeval Peasant Life; Rebellion of Kett; The Laborer at His Work and at His Play; The Scottish Peasant Before the Union; The Cottage as a Factory; The Cottage Larder; Poor Relief; When Parishes Were Prisons; The Parish as a Home; Elevation of the Laborer, &c. 8vo, cloth.

THE CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE

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THE TRAGEDY OF KING RICHARD II.

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MACMILLAN & CO.,
66 Fifth Ave., New-York.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IN THE SADDLE. By Oliver Optic. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

TALES OF MEAN STREETS. Lizerunt. Squire Napper, Without Visible Means, Three Rounds, and Others. By Arthur Morrison. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

HOW WE ROSE. By David Nelson Beach. 18mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

GOD'S LIGHT AS IT CAME TO ME. 18mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

SILVER AND GOLD IN THEIR RELATION TO THE PROBLEM OF RESUMPTION. To which is added Sir Isaac Newton and England's Prohibitive Tariff upon Silver Money. By S. Dana Horton. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.50.

PATTERSON'S NAVAL DICTIONARY. Illustrated. A Guide and Reference Book for Officers and Men of the Navy, Revenue Cutter Service, and Naval Reserve. By Capt. Howard Patterson. 8vo. New-York: The New-York Nautical College. $1.

DIAMOND DYKE; OR, THE LONE FARM ON THE VELDT. A Story of South African Adventure. By George Manville Fenn. With Eight Illustrations by W. Boucher. 12mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MONASTICISM—ITS IDEALS AND ITS HISTORY. A Lecture by the Rev. Charles R. Gillett. With a Preface by the Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Christian Literature Company. 50 cents.

THE MADONNA OF ST. LUKE. The Story of a Portrait. By Henrietta Irving Bolton. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

REMINISCENCES. By Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

M. TULLI CICERONIS CATO MAIOR DE SENECTUTE. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Frank Ernest Rockwood. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 90 cents.

JEWISH LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Gustav Kaspeles. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE MYSTERY OF CLOOMBER. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

SIMPLIFIED ELOCUTION. A Comprehensive System of Elocution and Acting. By Edwin Gordon Lawrence. 12mo. New-York: Published by the author.

THE ORATIONS ON BUNKER HILL MONUMENT, THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON, AND THE LANDING AT PLYMOUTH. By Daniel Webster. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE OF LONDON. By Daniel Defoe. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company.

HEAVEN, THE COUNTRY, CHRIST, THE WAY. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

GOD AND THE ANT. By Coulson Kernahan. 18mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden.

A QUAINT SPINSTER. By Frances E. Russell, 18mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 65 cents.

PRINCE BISMARCK. By Charles Lowe. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

THE GRANDEE. A Novel by Armando Palacio Valdés. Translated from the Spanish. 12mo. New-York: George Gottsberger Peck.

LISBETH WILSON. A Daughter of New-Hampshire Hills. By Eliza Nelson Blair. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

MR. WITT'S WIDOW. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. Paper, 50 cents.

MARCELLA. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN WAXES IMPATIENT

Its Consolidation League Prods the Albany Laggards With a Reminder of the Vote On Greater New York.

The Consolidation League of Brooklyn held a meeting at its headquarters, Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, with Edward M. Grout in the chair. Sanders Shanks, James McMahon, George W. Chauncey, James D. Matthews, and others were present.

The following address was framed and will be sent to all the Senators and Assemblymen:

"The Consolidation League of Brooklyn calls to the attention of the Legislature of the State of New-York that the people of the Greater New-York district voted in favor of consolidation by a majority of over 44,000; that both the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, where the project was most persistently opposed and which have the largest interests at stake, declared in its favor at the polls; that the Governor of the State in his annual message recommended immediate legislative action, and that the legislative session is now too far advanced to admit of further delay with safety. We believe that it is the clear duty of the Legislature to take some action to give effect to the vote for consolidation, and to take it at once. The people of the Greater New-York demand this and will be satisfied with nothing less."

TO ABATE NEWTOWN CREEK NUISANCES

Gov. Morton Demands that Gov. Flower's Proclamation Be Respected.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Gov. Morton has issued a precept to the Sheriff and the District Attorney of Kings County requiring and directing them to take immediate steps for the abatement of the so-called "Newtown Creek nuisances," in conformity with the proclamation issued by Gov. Flower in December last, giving the owners of the property complained of ninety days from Jan. 1 within which to abate the nuisances by their own action.

Information has reached the Executive Department that Gov. Flower's proclamation has been ignored and the orders now issued to the Sheriff and District Attorney require them to serve notice upon all parties who are maintaining the nuisances to cease operations within ten days.

If at the expiration of that period they still neglect or refuse to obey the order, the District Attorney and Sheriff are required and directed to take all necessary steps to enforce the law fully.

In connection with the precept of Gov. Morton, Sheriff Butuling notified District Attorney Ridgway yesterday that the precept had been received and that his office was to act in conjunction with the District Attorney in taking necessary legal steps to execute such precept, and, in the event that the parties fail to abate the nuisance, the Sheriff says he will cause immediate service to be made upon them.

In the Governor's precept he calls attention to the fact that complaint had been made and that Gov. Flower had directed the State Board of Health to examine into the matter and report; that the Board of Health reported that the nuisances existed, and that Gov. Flower ordered the nuisances to be abated.

Identity Established at Death.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Funeral services were held to-day over the body of Evanda Morse, who is said to have been a grandnephew of the inventor of the telegraph alphabet. Relatives are said to have been searching for him for forty years.

The Rev. C. E. Morse, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, who is one of the inventor's descendants, said he had never heard of the missing relative until to-day, but he was sure of his identity now.

Evanda Morse was arrested in Canada during the insurrection for carrying firearms, served through the Mexican war, and had lived in Chicago for more than fifty years.

Little Girl (to village storekeeper) "Mommer sent me back and says as she wants Pond's Extract, and not this wot you said was jest as good. There ain't any so good as Pond's Extract."

Avoid Substitutes; accept genuine only with buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 5th Av., New-York.

ATLANTA'S WHITE CAP TRIAL ENDED

A Jury Considering the Cases of the Alleged Ku Klux Murderers.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—The defense and the prosecution in the White Cap trial consumed the day in argument. At 7 o'clock to-night the case against John Quarles and David Butler was given to the jury.

The main issue is whether the Federal court has jurisdiction over the case. The theory of the defense is that it has not.

The defense does not deny that Henry Worley, a revenue informer, was hanged, and that a band of Ku Klux hanged him; but they rest their case, as far as this matter is concerned, on the proposition that it was not for informing that Worley was hanged, but for betraying the oath-bound clans of Ku Klux.

If this is proved, then the case fails; for it is founded by the Government on the idea that in informing against illicit distilleries Worley was enjoying a right and privilege guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States which make the determination of the Ku Klux band to kill him a conspiracy under Federal statutes.

The defense also claims broadly that Butler and Quarles are innocent of participation in the hanging of Worley.

BUILDINGS FOR ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION

An Additional Structure Authorized—When Bids Will Be Let.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—The Executive Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition to-day authorized Chief of Construction Wilkins to advertise for bids for three buildings—Auditorium, Administration, and Fire.

Bids will also be advertised for on the Georgia State Building. Contracts on all these buildings will be let April 26.

The Executive Committee authorized the construction of another building for the display of agricultural implements. This will be one of the largest, making the fourteenth building. The first nine buildings will be completed by June 1, and the others by the middle of July.

M. Inman suggested the collection of original packages of cotton from all parts of the world, showing cotton bales from all countries varying in size from 500 pounds.

A concession was to-day granted by the Executive Committee to C. P. Jordan of the Rosebud Indian Agency for an Indian village. A contract with Gilmore's Band was closed for four and one-half weeks, from Sept. 18 to Oct. 20.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President to-day appointed George W. Myers of Miles City, Mon., Register of the Land Office at Miles City, Mon., and A. B. Reeves of Johnson City, Kan., Receiver of Public Moneys at Dodge City, Kan.

He also appointed the following Mineral Land Commissioners:

Helena District, Mon.—Edward H. Movius of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miles Cavanaugh of Helena, Mon.; Lyman E. Barnes of Appleton, Wis.

Missoula District, Mon.—William Harrison of Georgetown, Ga.; Frank M. Leonard of Libbey, Mon.; William V. Tompkins of Prescott, Ark.

Bozeman District, Mon.—James A. Johnson of Bozeman, Mon.; Bishop P. Blackwell of Florida.

Coeur d'Alène District, Idaho—Addison A. Crain of Harrison, Idaho; Wallace McLaurin of Jackson, Miss.; Albert J. Pearson of Woodsfield, Ohio.

There is one more Commissioner to be appointed for the Bozeman district.

Chinese Toys Lining the Beach.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., April 12.—A large number of Chinese toys were washed up on the shore here by the high tide yesterday afternoon. There were rubber balloons of many sizes and shapes, decorated with Oriental characters. They were first discovered by S. A. Walters and Joseph and Thomas Smith. They gathered up several baskets full of the toys before telling of their find. Soon the beach was full of boys looking for booty, and the village last night was given over to an inspection of the articles. It is supposed that the toys were washed off the deck of some vessel passing through Long Island Sound, and were driven into this harbor by the heavy north wind.

Shot for Trying to Escape.

CORSICANA, Texas, April 12.—Nelson Calhoun, a negro, was arrested last night on suspicion of having assaulted Mrs. Rose Hughes of this city. He was taken before Mrs. Hughes and identified as her assailant. The officers started back to the jail, followed by a posse of citizens on horseback. On the outskirts of the city the negro opened the door of the carriage and tried to escape. The citizens fired, riddling his body with bullets. The body was placed on public exhibition at the morgue, and was viewed by hundreds of people.

Florida Postmasters Indicted.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 12.—A. R. Fuller, Postmaster at Le Roy, Macon County, and H. S. Fickel, Postmaster at Melrose, Clay County, have been indicted by the United States Court Grand Jury for making fraudulent returns of the amount of postage stamps canceled. The amount is small in each case. The Postmasters have been arrested, and will be tried at the term of court now in session in this city.

Murderer's Mistrial for Lunacy.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—Alexander Carr, under sentence of death for the murder of John King, was tried yesterday and to-day for lunacy. Carr has been either insane or feigning insanity ever since the murder was committed, last August. A great number of witnesses were examined. The jury could not agree and a mistrial was declared.

W. S. Grady's Body in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—The body of William S. Grady, a brother of Henry W. Grady, arrived here to-day from North Dakota. Mr. Grady had a position with the Interior Department and was stationed near Minto, N. D. At one time he was associated with his brother in the publication of a newspaper.

JOHN QUIGLEY IN CUSTODY

Found in a Car at New-Hamburg and Returned to Matteawan Asylum.

PERRY AND THE OTHERS STILL FREE

The Convicts Were Liberated by McGuire, Who Made a Key to Unlock the Cell Doors from an Iron Spoon.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 12.—John Quigley, the Astoria criminal who with Oliver Curtis Perry and three others escaped from Matteawan Asylum Wednesday night, was recaptured shortly after noon to-day at New-Hamburg, eight miles north of Fishkill Landing. He was in an empty coal car.

The capture was effected through the efforts of Washington Leroy, a resident of New-Hamburg.

Leroy, while walking along the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad, saw a poorly-clad fellow in an empty car on the siding. The man's general appearance caused Leroy to believe that he might be one of the escaped criminals. He hastened to his brother, Peter, who was not far away, and then enlisted the help of William E. Traver, a hotel keeper, at New-Hamburg.

These three men returned to the car and made the stranger a prisoner. He could not give a satisfactory account of himself, and word was at once sent to the Matteawan Asylum.

Two attendants were immediately sent out, and a single glance was sufficient to enable them to say positively that the prisoner was John Quigley.

The attendants, with Quigley in charge, returned to the asylum, and the man was once more looked up in his cell. Quigley complained of nausea and weakness, evidently not having eaten anything since the escape. He was clad only in a pair of blue trousers, an old shirt of the asylum regulation uniform, and was without shoes or stockings.

He could not or would not give any account of the other fugitives, so it is supposed that they separated immediately after reaching the highway.

Dr. Allison, Superintendent of the Matteawan Asylum, gave out the following statement regarding the manner in which the escape was effected:

"Upon the return of Quigley a statement was obtained from him showing that the escape was due to a violation by attendants of the rules of the institution and also to a carelessness in the manner of locking up.

"A portion of the inmates of the isolation building were allowed to go to the dining room for their meals, but McGuire and Perry, among several others, received their meals in their rooms. Their food was given to them upon a plate with an iron spoon. The regulations are that utensils of this character should always be counted in and counted out, so that nothing would be secured in the rooms.

"By a neglect of this precaution McGuire came into possession of two spoons, with which he was enabled to fashion keys to the outer door. It is not certain how he obtained the pattern of the key, but he evidently worked in conjunction with another patient of the ward, to whom he passed the keys of the door.

"This patient, on the way to supper, unlocked the lower lock, which was entirely beyond the reach of any patient confined in the room, and this fact led to the suspicion that the doors could not be opened without collusion on the part of outsiders.

"After the visit of the night watchman McGuire left his room and opened Quigley's door, and the two entered the room of Perry, where they remained until the roundsman's approaching visit. When reaching the door, the watchman was suddenly set upon and secured.

"The patients, though having the keys, were not able to leave the building through any of the exits and found themselves still barred from escape. They made their way to the chapel, and thus reached the attic, and in that way found egress by means of the roof."

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Gov. Morton will issue a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 for the capture of Oliver Curtis Perry, who recently escaped from the Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals.

QUIGLEY'S EARLY CAREER.

He Began in Long Island City, Where He Killed His Mother.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 12.—Quigley, the escaped convict, who was captured today in a box car, has had a varied and picturesque career in this city. His parents were respectable people, who owned a cottage on Ferry Street, in the Hunter's Point section.

Quigley began his criminal career as far back as 1883, while he was attending the old public school on Sixth Street. He was arrested on April 14 of that year on a charge of petit larceny and sentenced to fifty-nine days in the Queens County Jail by Justice Stephen J. Kavanagh.

In the early part of the following June he was again arrested on a charge of felonious assault, but the complainant, Margaret Dacy, subsequently declined to press the charge, and Quigley was released from custody. In February, 1884, he was again arrested for attempting to kill Thomas Ward, but after spending a short term in jail his release was secured. Shortly afterward he shot and killed his mother, but the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the shooting was accidental. Quigley next drummed up a gang of kindred spirits, and on March 12, 1884, he was again arrested for breaking into the house of Johanna Brannigan, and criminally assaulting her. He was shot through the ear by the policeman on the beat while attempting to escape, and was with great difficulty taken to the station house.

Six days later he was sentenced to fifteen years in Sing Sing by Judge Armstrong.

His record in Sing Sing is so bad that no commutation will be allowed him.

His father was killed on the Long Island Railroad, and his brother Mike died in prison. Another brother is now a resident of New-Haven, Conn., where he is said to be the backer of several policy shops and gambling dens.

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"IT AT ONCE FEELS GOOD"
It warms, soothes, and strengthens in every case of pain, inflammation, and weakness. Nothing like Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Easter is the season for donning new apparel—new clothes, new hat, new shoes. If you have not already purchased the shoes REMEMBER WE ARE DISPOSING OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT BOTTOM PRICES, prior to removal to our new store,

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Opposite Duffield.

No such shoe chances in Brooklyn as here.

Child's Dongola, Spring Heel, Button, Patent Leather Tip, hand sewed, $2.50 goods ..... $1.59 per pair.
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Ladies' Black or Gray Suede Kid Oxford Ties, $3.00 goods.....
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Patent Leather Tips, $2.50 goods..... $1.98 per pair.
Misses' Fine Patent Leather Cloth Top Button, $2.75 goods.....
Misses' Fine Patent Leather, Kid Top, Button, $3.00 goods.....

Ladies' Cloth Top, Patent Leather Foxed Button, and a lot of Ladies' Kid Top, Patent Leather Foxed Button, both lines regular $3.00 goods ..... $2.99 per pair.
Ladies' Fine Dongola Blucher, Patent Leather Tips, $4.00 goods.....

Men's Russet and Patent Leather Lace Shoes, in all shapes, at ten to twenty per cent. discount.

New goods are constantly coming in, and will be sold at a discount to avoid moving them. Among them are:

Children's Spring Heel Button from 95c. up.
Misses' Spring Heel Button from $1.25 up.
Boys' Calf Heel and Spring Heel Shoes from $1.50 up.
Ladies' Oxford Ties in tan or black, from 98c. up; also many other lines too numerous to mention.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY TILL 11 P. M.

HARDING & CO.,
531 FULTON ST., NEAR BUFFIELD.

A CHICAGO OFFICIAL SUED ON HIS BOND

Supervisor Leindecker Charged with Misapplying Funds.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court by South Town Clerk Jacobs against Edward J. Leindecker, Supervisor of the South Town, and

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Selections. Matinée.—A Bunch of Violets.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Oliver Twist. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St., Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:00—Concert Oratorio Society of New-York.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Passion Play. 8:15—Midsummer Night's Dream. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—9:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony. Matinée, 2:00.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Queen of Night.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—A Trip to Chinatown. Matinee, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rip Van Winkle. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Francillon. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Liebe von Heut Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinée
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Colonels. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	34	37	3:30 P. M.	40	45
6 A. M.	35	37	6 P. M.	41	45
9 A. M.	36	40	9 P. M.	41	45
12 M.	40	45	12 P. M.	40	45

Average temperature yesterday.....42⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 33½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 46
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

IS THIS SO?

We had from Albany yesterday the statement that Platt has decided to give Mayor Strong the legislation he desires, followed by the statement that the Lexow Police bills will be passed.

Is that the understanding at Albany of what Mayor Strong desires, or is it a pretense? It is not the understanding in this city of what Mayor Strong desires, and it is certainly not what is desired by the "representatives of reform sentiment and action in New-York City," to quote once more the language of Gov. Morton.

Those representatives have made their desires known most unmistakably and they are embodied in practical form in the bills prepared by the Committee of Ten. They do not desire a four-headed Police Commission or a bi-partisan Police Commission. They do not desire to give complete control of reorganizing the force and of civil service examinations for appointments into the hands of four politicians, enabling them to make vacancies and fill them at will.

They do desire a single head for the department, a separation from it of the Elections Bureau, an independent tribunal for the trial of delinquents, and the making of eligible lists by the Civil Service Board. They desire to get politics out of the department and not into it.

Is the Mayor with the "representatives of reform sentiment and action" in this matter, or is he against them and with Platt and Lexow? Is there one understanding about it here and another at Albany? If so, how does it happen? It ought to be easy for Mayor Strong to have it distinctly understood where he stands regarding practical measures as well as "glittering generalities."

Furthermore, is it assumed on all hands that Platt is "giving" legislation to the Mayor, and not that the Legislature is granting legislation to the city?

THE PEACE IN THE EAST.

The announcement that the terms of peace between Japan and China have been settled comes from so many sources that there is no reason for continuing to discredit it. The discrepancies in the various accounts of the settlement are not inconsistent with a substantial agreement, and are what might be expected in any disclosure in advance of the authoritative and official promulgation of the treaty.

It appears that the two points that have been most disputed are those which relate to the indemnity and to the occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese. As to the indemnity, it may be said now to be established that the verdict of a war "carries costs." There is no tribunal that has the power to tax the costs. The victor must be the judge of "what the traffic will bear," and no bill can be called exorbitant that is collectible. The only questions for the negotiators relate to the amount and the mode of payment. In the present case the latter should be determined with reference to the ultimate purpose of the victors, which has undoubtedly been much enlarged since the war was begun, and very properly enlarged, since nobody outside of China could have supposed that China was so contemptible and so helpless as she has been proved to be, or that she was so very much in need of reform. The same considerations should influence the settlement of the question whether Japan should insist upon a permanent occupation of the fortified point of the Kwantung peninsula, which carries the control of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

The Times has already given its reasons for thinking that an indemnity payable in installments and bearing interest would be a better guarantee of the good behavior of China than an indemnity paid down in a lump sum. The latter might have a more crippling effect upon China for the time, especially considering the primitive methods of finance that would be required to collect it. If it were borrowed abroad upon Government securities the result would be that the control of China would pass, as the control of Egypt has passed, to the public creditors and to the nations to which they belonged. They would be the mortgagees, and they and not the Japanese would continue to be the real owners of the country until they were paid off. If the Japanese are to retain a control over China, it seems that the Japanese Government would prefer the position of a chronic creditor, with a continuing lien, than of an ex-creditor whose claim had been discharged. For the same reason one would suppose that Japan would insist upon the measure of control that she would gain by retaining possession of the key of the gulf, which is virtually an inland sea.

It would be a foolish mistake to assume that these things are of interest only to the contracting parties. They are of interest to all mankind. It may yet be shown that the war in the East at the end of this century has been the most important event, not only of the century, but of many centuries, in universal history. As Count Ito well said in his memorable speech to the Chinese envoys, Japan owes obligations to "that civilization which she represents." Her mission, partly assumed by her and partly imposed upon her, is to modernize and civilize the inert and torpid nation that comprises a quarter and more of the human race, as she herself has been modernized and civilized within the memory of living men. The reported stipulation of the peace convention that China shall be opened to commerce is, from this point of view, by far the most important provision to be embodied in the treaty. It will be a great and sufficient glory for Japan if she shall do what Europe and America have failed to do. That is, to really break in upon the secular seclusion of China and to bring the country within "the sphere of influence" of modern civilization. According to its conduciveness to this result will every article of the treaty of peace be judged throughout the world and ought every article to be judged by Japan.

LEXOW LAWYERS' FEES.

There is no denying that the public has been a good deal startled by the submission to the Legislature of the bill appropriating money to pay for the bills of the lawyers employed by the Lexow committee. The lawyer who did most of the work was Mr. Goff, and nobody who is aware of the work done by Mr. Goff would be disposed to dispute that it was worth $11,250, however great an advance that sum may have been or whether or not it was an advance at all upon the professional income of Mr. Goff in any year previous to 1894. But then Mr. Goff, it appears, has already received from the Chamber of Commerce $8,750, so that his total fee, if the bill passes, will be $20,000.

This seems to be a very fair remuneration, but there are lawyers who think otherwise and hold that Mr. Goff is scandalously underpaid. They maintain that $20,000 is too little to pay a man for securing an income for fourteen years of $16,000 that would have been $17,500 but for the timely discovery of an unfortunate clerical error, or the unfortunate discovery of a timely clerical error, in the project of law submitted to define and consolidate the Recorder's emoluments. We say that the $20,000 is charged for securing the $16,000 a year, not because the securing of the salary was the object of Mr. Goff's labors as counsel to the commission, but because it has been thus far about the only tangible result of those labors.

Still, the surprise of the bills is that of Mr. William A. Sutherland for $7,500. People of very tenacious memories may recall a jurist of that name who took part in the very earliest sessions of the committee, but seemed quite helpless and nugatory, and did not succeed in eliciting anything that interested the public or the Grand Jury or even the police. If Sutherland's bill is to be taken as the "norm" of legal charges and $7,500 to be considered fair pay for his work, then we agree that Mr. Goff's services would be cheap at $75,000. The figures, however, as submitted to the Legislature, are all calculated to excite envy amounting to frenzy in the Populistic circles of the Southwest.

CHEAPER TELEPHONES COMING.

The wave of competition and reduction of rates in the telephone business, which originated in the West, is now beginning to show itself in the East. It is announced by the electrical journals that the Bell organization operating in the western part of this State has reduced its rates (except in Buffalo and Rochester) from $48 to $30 for business houses and from $36 to $24 for residence. An opposition company, with fifty subscribers, is at work in Batavia. We have already noted the Bell organization's reduction of more than 50 per cent. on the west shore of the Hudson, to meet the competition of a new company already doing business there. Steps have been taken for the establishment of opposition companies in Tonawanda, Binghamton, and Olean. A new company has been formed in Augusta, Me., and it is reported that the New-England company (Bell) will reduce its rates in that city to $18. It has recently ordered a reduction of about 10 per cent. in other parts of its territory.

In Pennsylvania the Harrison company of Chicago, which has more than 100 exchanges in operation, has obtained franchises at Sharon, Canton, New-Castle, Darby, and Landsdowne, with the understanding that old rates are to be reduced one-half. The Central Pennsylvania company (Bell) has ordered a reduction of 25 per cent. at all its exchanges. A new company will be organized at Pittsburg, probably by the Western Telephone Construction Company, which has exchanges in operation in several Eastern Ohio cities, and is setting up long-distance lines. The agents of an opposition company are canvassing Manchester, N. H., for subscribers, offering four-years contracts at the rates of $30 and $20.

In the West the opposition movement is becoming more formidable every week. The large Bell organizations, those which have controlled one or more States, have ordered general reductions of 25 or 30 per cent. Such action has been taken recently by the Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern, and Central Union companies, but the new rates thus made are still higher than those of the competing concerns. The Harrison company has exchanges in operation at Toledo, Norwalk, and Massillon, in Ohio, and at Niles, in the same State, competition has reduced rates from $50 to $18. In Winona, Minn., the Bell rates have been cut down about 60 per cent., but the opposition concern gives contracts for three years. The old company in Chippewa Falls, Wis., offers service at only $12. At Elwood, Ind., competition has brought the Bell rates down to $12 and $8 per annum. A new company organized in Indianapolis is said to have secured 2,000 subscribers. A syndicate in Grand Rapids has bought the Harrison rights for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and will set up exchanges in those States. The Harrison company asks for a franchise in Peoria, and promises to make its rates only one-third of those now paid.

The weekly list of Western towns in which applications for franchises by competing companies have been granted or are under consideration is a long one. In many instances the business men of a town form a company and then negotiate with the Harrison organization or some other for the establishment of an exchange. The sharpest competition has been developed in Dubuque, Iowa, and Belvidere, Ill. In the first of these cities a new exchange, with hundreds of subscribers on five-years contracts, will soon be in use, and the Bell company is now reported to be offering service for the whole five years free of charge. There is not much competition in the South thus far, but a new company, with 500 subscribers, has begun work on its plant in Mobile, and new companies have been organized in Savannah, Ga., and Alexandria, La.

It is noticeable that the new Standard company does not appear to be connected with this opposition movement, which seems to have been caused exclusively by other organizations, the most active of which is the Harrison company. It is understood that the Standard's plans are not yet matured, but if it shall enter the field a few months hence it will find a good part of it occupied by exchanges doing business at very low rates.

LICENSING RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

The principal recommendation of the special committee of the Assembly which investigated the Brooklyn railroad strike was in favor of the adoption of a system of licensing all railway employés, and a bill was reported providing for such a system. As this is rather a novel proposition, it may be of interest to set forth its main features, without undertaking to pronounce upon its merits. The committee says in regard to the effect of such a measure that it would be a safeguard against accidents due to incompetency, would "elevate this employment to a steady, regular, and special craft," give the employés "a legal status as quasi-public servants" and accord them "distinct rights as against the companies," and would give the companies "better control of their employés generally."

The bill provides that after Jan. 1, 1896, no railroad company in this State shall employ any person as conductor, brakeman, engineer, fireman, telegraph operator, switchman, motorman, gripman, or driver unless such person is licensed in accordance with the provisions of the act. It creates the office of Chief Examiner for the State, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, at a salary of $5,000 a year; three Supervising Examiners, to be appointed by the Chief Examiner, with the consent of the Railroad Commission, at salaries of $3,000, one to have supervision of each of three divisions into which the State is to be divided, and three District Examiners in each district at salaries of $2,000. The Chief and Supervising Examiners constitute a State board, which may appoint a clerk for itself and a clerk for each of the district boards at $1,200 each. The Chief Examiner may also appoint from time to time assistant District Examiners at not more than $4 a day each, but both district and assistant examiners must be appointed upon the recommendation of the Supervising Examiner for the district in which they are to serve. This is the official machinery of the system, and provision is made for the payment of necessary traveling expenses in addition to salaries.

District Boards of Examiners are to inquire into the character and habits of life of applicants for licenses and "carefully examine" each applicant as to his qualification, both mental and physical, and his experience, as well as any proof that may be presented touching his claim, and if satisfied that he can be "safely intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the situation for which he makes application," shall grant him a license for one year, revokable upon proof of bad conduct, unskillfulness, intemperate habits, incapacity, inattention to duty, or willful violation of the law. Persons receiving licenses must, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform those duties honestly and faithfully to the best of their "skill, judgment, and ability." To a certain extent qualifications are defined, and engineers must have had two years' experience as firemen, conductors two years' experience as brakemen, &c., but in general the qualifications are to be prescribed by regulations of the State board. In case a license is refused to any applicant by the district board, or in case a license is revoked, there is a right of appeal to the Supervising Examiner of the district, and from him to the Chief Examiner.

There are various provisions regarding duties of supervision, keeping accounts and records and making reports, and the payment of expenses from the receipts for license fees, which are to be $5 on steam surface roads and $2 on all other railroads. The chief provision that seems to aim directly at preventing strikes and lock-outs is one that declares that if any licensed employé shall, "to the hindrance of commerce or to the hindrance of the transportation of passengers or persons, wrongfully or unreasonably refuse to serve in the capacity for which he is licensed on any railway on which he is regularly employed, as authorized by the terms of his certificate of license, or shall fail to give his employer at the time of such refusal, if the same shall be demanded in writing, a statement giving good and sufficient reasons therefor, his license may be revoked upon the same proceedings as are provided in other cases of revocation of license, provided that any such licensed employé shall have the right to leave the service of the employer at any time by giving fifteen days' notice in writing of said intention." But no railroad company can in any case dismiss a licensed employé without thirty days' notice in writing, though it may suspend him from duty on written notice stating the cause, and he may appeal from the suspension to the Examiners, &c.

We have set forth the provisions of this bill somewhat fully for public information and without expressing opinions respecting its provisions, because the importance of the subject entitles it to careful consideration, and it is such a departure from anything to which we have been accustomed that it is well to avoid hasty conclusions.

A RECORD OF BROKEN PLEDGES.

The great majorities which the candidates of the Republican Party received in this State at the last election were mainly due to an uprising of the people against "bossism," against the use of the public service as the spoils of party, and against corruption in politics and public affairs; in short, to a general demand for a change in the hope of reform. The Republicans had denounced the Democrats for all the evildoings of many years and had promised better things. They had promised a faithful application of sound civil service principles. They had promised pure elections. They had promised local home rule and non-partisan municipal government. They had promised almost everything that the people had given any sign of wanting.

They came into complete power for the first time in twelve years on these promises, and they have been assiduously occupied for three months and a half in breaking every pledge they had made. The Legislative majority has disregarded public opinion and taken orders from a "boss." It has sought to legislate out commissions and boards of management all over the State for no purpose except to get the places for politicians and party workers. It has interfered with local home rule everywhere by tinkering charters to get rid of Democrats and give their places to Republicans.

Although civil service principles are embodied in the Constitution with a requirement that laws shall be enacted to give them effect, every effort has been made to weaken the laws which had been passed without Constitutional requirement. Home rule has been persistently denied to this city and non-partisan administration hindered and scorned. The purpose of the Lexow Police bills is to prevent reform and make perpetual spoils of the police service.

The Ballot bill has been so framed as to make bribery at elections easy once more, and an effort to amend the corrupt practices provisions of the Penal Code, in accordance with Republican promises, has been treated with derision and contempt in the Assembly. The only possible motive for opposition to the requirement for a full and honest account of expenses for nominations and elections is a desire directly or indirectly to gain support by bribery and corruption. The result of the great majority given to the Republican Party last November has thus far been to give confidence to politicians and spoilsmen and to encourage them to do their worst instead of letting the party do its best. There has been no such exhibition of sordid greed and unbridled self-seeking before for years in either party.

THE STATE OF CHICAGO.

An Illinois statesman named Jones has evolved a most remarkable scheme. Chicago, he says, has grown so great upon the meat with which it feeds other people, and its interests have become so antagonistic to those of the extensive but comparatively unimportant part of Illinois not included in Cook County, that there is no longer any living with her under existing conditions. This is an opinion to which, not infrequently, timorous expression has been given in many parts of the United States, and once or twice in foreign lands. It was left, however, for this particular Mr. Jones, who represents in the Illinois Legislature a rural district, but who is none the less a great man, to suggest a remedy, so far at least as his own State is concerned, for the existing evils.

The plan for which he asks consideration provides for the division of Illinois into two parts, of which Chicago itself and alone shall be one. This accomplished, he would deprive the city of representation in the present Legislature, but as more than sufficient recompense he would give it an upper and a lower house of its own, with complete control over all urban affairs.

In other words, Mr. Jones wants to make Chicago a State by itself, much after the fashion of the old Free Towns of Germany, with no more connection with the rest of Illinois than would result from having the same Governor and a joint election of United States Senators. All this, with provisions for the levying of taxes, the administration of justice, and the care of paupers, criminals, and the insane, is carefully and gravely arranged in a bill which Mr. Jones has introduced in the Illinois House, and which has been referred to its Judiciary Committee for consideration.

The Chicago delegation is said to regard the measure as a joke. It is, on the contrary, the effect of the city's greatness, and, more especially, of the constant declarations thereof and proof by figures to which all Chicago men are addicted. So keen are the sufferings inflicted by them upon the rest of the world that the segregation of this city from the general body politic would be vehemently approved everywhere.

Mr. Jones's scheme has only one fault. It doesn't go far enough. Why limit the benefits of his ingenuity to a single State? Instead of dividing Illinois into Chicago and a remainder, why not separate in a similar way the whole United States? Chicago is quite competent to stand alone. Its statistical grandeur can defy the world, and as foreigners its citizens might use the word "greatest" twice every minute without exciting in us any emotion stronger than an amused interest

A prison crowded with prisoners of the kind called "political" is about as dangerous a spectacle as any Government that calls itself republican can offer for the contemplation of its people. This is not intended as a suggestion to the missionary children now in control of the Sandwich Islands that they had better cut off the heads of Mrs. Dominis and her more prominent adherents, for that course, too, exposes a just-bloomed republic to comment likely to be critical. Better than either imprisonment or decollation is the quiet and immediate exiling of opponents upon whom arguments about human rights and the joys of representation as a precedent to taxation are of no effect. Royalty in jail is picturesque and pathetic; it is also prone to make gorgeous promises of titles and land grants, and in other ways to nourish sedition and rebellion. Recognizing these facts, France of late years has preferred to keep would-be Kings at a safe distance, where, too rich to excite sympathy, their claims do no particular harm to anybody, and are rather the subjects for light jests than the causes of deep emotion. Hawaii is not yet so great a republic as France, but it might profit by that country's dearly bought wisdom and adopt such of her methods as will bear transporting. Mr. Dole's so-called republic cannot afford to take chances. Liliuokalani, in an American rocking chair on a jail veranda, will always be a fat brown hint to any passerby that guns are trumps in the game of politics as played among the South Sea Islands.

Assemblyman Wray's bill to prohibit the sale of theatre tickets by sidewalk speculators is receiving more commendation than it deserves. While the passage of this measure, even in its present form, would tend to decrease certain existing evils about whose reality there can be no doubt, it is not by any means certain, or, for that matter, probable, that public interests would be served half so much as others which, while legitimate enough, have no just claim for special legislation in their behalf. And even for the sidewalk speculators, if one chose to make himself unpopular, something might be said. With more than a few sins of their own to answer for, they are, on occasions by no means rare, simply an extension of the box-office. In any event, it is no more painful to pay these fellows an advance on regular rates than it is to give a similar bonus to somebody in a hotel lobby. If Mr. Wray really wants to win popular favor he should frame a bill making it illegal to sell theatre tickets anywhere except at the regular box-office and on the plan of one scale of prices for all comers. This would be, indeed, a manifest invasion of private rights, and might result, under some circumstances, in a general elevation of prices that now, nominally, at least, are kept down, but it would have the merit of really putting all theatre-goers on the same footing, something which the pending measure only pretends to accomplish.

For two sailing vessels to leave a Chinese port on the same day, at almost the same hour, and, after voyaging considerably more than half way around the world, to reach New-York no farther apart than when they started from Hongkong, is an event, which, while not unprecedented, comes not far from being miraculous. The Tam o' Shanter and the Wandering Jew, both of them American ships built and owned in the State of Maine, have just accomplished this remarkable feat. The Tam o' Shanter is of 1,522 tons burden, hails from Portland, and has twenty years of service to her credit. The Wandering Jew is a Camden vessel, 128 tons heavier than her rival, and has not wandered about the seas so long by two years. During the long journey of ninety-eight days there seemed to be a strange conspiracy on the part of winds and waves and currents to keep the two ships in company. Even when one of the racers carried away some of her sails, the other was unable to take advantage of the accident and haul ahead, for the squall that did the damage was followed by a calm. Before the breeze came again, new pinions had been spread by the temporarily disabled vessel and the contest of speed was resumed on equal terms.

GILLIES LOSES HIS CONTRACT

New Bids Will Be Asked for the Completion of the Big Dry Dock at the New-York Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Herbert this afternoon annulled the contract with John Gillies of Brooklyn for the New-York Navy Yard dry dock, and advertised for proposals to complete the work. The contract was made Nov. 17, 1892, the dock to be delivered to the Government in thirty-two months. The price to be paid was $462,619.18, and up to date payment to the amount of about $165,000 has been made to Gillies. It has been a foregone conclusion for some time that the contract would never be completed, and several days ago the department permitted other builders to take measurements with the view of estimating on the remaining work.

There was a question regarding the advisability of doing the work by contract or by hired labor. The latter method meant the employment of additional workmen at Brooklyn and the supervision of the work by the Government officer, presumably Civil Engineer Asserson, who is in favor of completing the project by hired labor. The dock builders of the country, however, are anxious to present bids.

AN INDIGNANT REPUBLICAN

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I feel indignant at the course of the Legislature, dominated as it seems to be, by bosses, and unable to rise to the dignity of proper legislation, which is delayed because a bargain cannot be made with Mayor Strong for patronage. I have been a supporter of Republican candidates and upholder of Republican principles for over a third of a century, although at times sorely tried by the prevalence of machine methods. I have reached a point where I propose to take a stand, and if legislation at Albany is so shaped as in any degree to either further delay or hamper reform in New-York City, when the Republican band-wagon comes along at the next election, I will not get on, but seek some other organization more in accordance with my views. If I find no such, I will flock alone rather than submit to bossism, dickering for patronage, and machine methods now prevalent at Albany.

INDIGNANT REPUBLICAN.
Ithaca, N. Y., April 12, 1895.

A Good Effect of Severe Laws.

"The exploitation of the votes of the ignorant, vicious, and indifferent in English cities by demagogues or party agents," says Albert Shaw in his work on "Municipal Government in Great Britain," "is so extremely difficult that it does not count for anything at all in election results. The extraordinarily severe laws against bribery, direct and indirect, apply to municipal elections; and it is next to impossible to get a British voter to the polls who does not contemplate the contest with some glimmering of interest and intelligence. In Scotch towns the slums do not vote because they evade the rate collector and are not registered. In English towns, although registered by canvassers, they do not care about voting, and are a neglected field, so far as political missionary work goes. The organized workingmen vote, and they seem to vote with more intelligent and distinct purpose than any other class in the community."

THE JAPANESE POSITION IN HAWAII

It Is Not Believed that Any Effort Will Be Made to Secure the Additional Privilege of Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—No fear is expressed that the Japanese Government may insist upon more equal political privileges being extended to her subjects in Hawaii than they now enjoy.

While the number of Japanese in the islands is relatively large—22,000 or more—the convention under which they were sent to Hawaii gives them no political rights whatever. They are, in fact, contract laborers, and, so far as can be learned, few, if any, of the number have a desire to remain permanently in the country. The convention under which they remain in Hawaii was framed in 1886 and will expire three years hence. It may be renewed again or not, as both parties desire. The Japanese, as laborers, have proved very satisfactory in the sugar fields of Hawaii, and their presence in the islands, therefore, is desired by the planters.

The Hawaiian Constitution which was promulgated on the 4th day of July last provides that no alien shall be admitted to citizenship except such as shall understandingly read, write, and speak the English language, who shall be of good moral character and not a refugee from justice and who shall possess property in the republic to the value of $200. The Constitution further provides that the right to vote for representatives in Congress shall be enjoyed only by those who understand thoroughly the English or Hawaiian language, while the privilege of voting for Senators shall be granted only to persons having not only the foregoing knowledge, but who shall possess personal property valued at not less than $3,000, or shall also have actually received a money income of not less than $600 during the preceding year. These qualifications would, it is said, effectually disbar the Japanese laborers now in the islands from the right of suffrage, even though they desired it, inasmuch as their wages are small, and few, if any, speak either of the languages required, or feel any desire to do so.

The only Japanese, it is asserted, who may ever seek the advantage of the suffrage will be the merchants, who do not number at the present time 100, all told, and who are not likely at any time in the near future to be sufficiently numerous to wield any political influence.

HAS FAITH IN THE LAWMAKERS

What Mayor Strong Says of the Legislation Pending in Albany and Affecting New-York City.

Mayor Strong said yesterday in an interview that he had considerable faith in the present Legislature, and that, notwithstanding all that has been said, he believes all the New-York City bills of importance will be passed.

"I do not believe," he said, "that this Legislature is going to recognize any parties or factions of parties in this city, when it comes to a question of passing necessary legislation.

"I am satisfied that the Police Reorganization bill, the City Magistrates bill, and the bill authorizing an appropriation of $100,000 to enable the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate the city departments will all become laws in good time, as well as any other reform legislation demanded by the people of the city.

"I am not going to depart from the rule I have laid down of non-interference with legislation. I shall write no letters to the Senate or Assembly. They can pass whatever legislation they please up there, but I have faith in this Legislature, and am satisfied that it will do the right thing in the end."

The Mayor was asked if he intended making any appointments of Commissioners this week or next. In reply he said:

"I shall move very slowly in making additional appointments, and may wait a while to see how certain matters will shape themselves. I do not see any need of haste at this time. In the matter of appointing Police Commissioners, I have not decided on any new men at this time, and I intend to move slowly.

"The passage of a reorganization bill or other legislation affecting that department might change the situation somewhat, and anyway I do not see any occasion for haste in making additional appointments."

LIEUT. SINGER TO REMAIN IN WASHINGTON

He Is Suddenly Called to Return to the Intelligence Office.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—There will be a genuine surprise in the Navy Department when it becomes generally known that Lieut. Frederick Singer is still the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy.

The naval orders some days ago conveyed the news that that officer would be the Executive Officer of the Bennington, of the Pacific station. He packed up his papers and household effects and started to join his ship at Mare Island Navy Yard. The intelligence office was placed in charge of an officer who had been attached to the bureau—Lieut. Kimball, who joined in all Lieut. Singer's previous functions, such as attending the meetings of the Board of Construction. Although a younger officer than most of his associates, he presented a minority report on a technical matter on which such men as Chief Constructor Hichborn, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Chief of Ordnance Sampson, and Commander Chadwick, had united in expression.

Lieut. Singer on his way West received in Chicago a summons from the Secretary of the Navy to return to Washington. He abandoned the remainder of his trip and appeared in the department to-day. He will once more take up a position in the intelligence for how long no one can say. His term of shore duty expired some time ago and he offered no objection to the sea duty to which he had been assigned on the Bennington.

TRIBUTE TO J. S. T. STRANAHAN

The Consolidation League of Brooklyn Tenders Its Sympathy.

The condition of James S. T. Stranahan was improved yesterday, and the first citizen of Brooklyn was able to sit up for a time. His physician, Dr. Turner, believes that with the warm weather his patient will rally and be able to be out. He does not consider his condition as critical as on Thursday.

At a meeting of the Consolidation League, at which Edward M. Grout presided, yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Consolidation League of Brooklyn hears, with deep regret, of the serious illness of the Hon. James S. T. Stranahan;

Resolved, That this league tender to him an expression of its sincere wish that he may be strengthened and restored to health, that he may participate in the final triumph of his long and earnest labors in the cause of municipal consolidation."

Piano Recital by Miss Bessie Strauss.

Miss Bessie Strauss, announced with some emphasis as a pupil of Leschetitzky, who chances also to be the teacher of Paderewski, gave a piano recital at Steinway Hall last night. That the young woman was not altogether without confidence in her own powers may be judged from her programme, which was as follows: Gavotte and variations, Rameau; Intermezzo No. 3 and Rhapsodie No. 1, Brahms; C major fantasy, Schumann; G flat major impromptu, étude, Opus 25, No. 4, F sharp major nocturne, 1 major mazurka, and "Chant Polonais," Chopin; two studies, "La Coupie" and "Le Lucciole," Leschetitzky, and "Man lebt nur einmal," Strauss-Tausig.

This is such a programme as a D'Albert or a Von Bülow would approach with care. Miss Strauss displayed in its performance a fairly developed technic, an abundance of tone, a good understanding of the use of the pedals, and a plentiful amount of strength. She is, however, still a very immature pianist, and should spend considerable time in study before appearing in public again. She has not sufficient technical facility to play such a composition as "Man liebt nur einmal," in which, moreover, she displayed a total absence of rhythmical judgment. She accented the rhythm of her Chopin mazurka almost barbarously, and then left it out of her Strauss waltz. In her entire performance there was no evidence of ability to express emotion, and her reading of the Schumann fantasy

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

Japanese Plenipotentiaries Have Made Important Concessions.

JOHN W. FOSTER QUITS FOR PEKIN

Indications of the Terms of Agreement About Indemnity and Territory — Opinions of the Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Official advices received here to-day from Japan indicate that an understanding has been reached between the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries, and that the news of the definite conclusion of peace may be expected at any moment.

The exact particulars of the proposed terms of settlement could not be learned, but it is understood that, in response to the urgent and repeated requests of the Chinese plenipotentiaries for an abatement of the demands originally made, the Japanese plenipotentiaries have granted important concessions.

Great satisfaction is expressed here at the information. So far as can be learned, a formal treaty has not been signed, and may not be before to-morrow. Meanwhile there is a possibility that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese representative, may object at the last moment, and another postponement occur. This is regarded, however, as only a possibility inasmuch as the plenipotentiaries have devoted a fortnight to their work, and the conclusions have been reached after the most careful and deliberate consideration.

It is believed that among the concessions made by Japan has been a decrease in the amount of indemnity demanded, and that this is the principal compromise. When the signature of Li Hung Chang shall have been affixed to the treaty, peace will then be formally declared. The Chinese Viceroy was clothed with plenary powers when he came to Shimonoseki, and any action taken by him therefore is definite.

Advices received in Washington announce that ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who has been Li Hung Chang's advisor during the peace negotiations, left Shimonoseki to-day for Shanghai, on his way to Pekin. Li Hung Chang remains at Shimonoseki until the peace agreement is formally ratified and proclaimed.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN ACCORD.

A Semi-Official Statement of Opposition Regarded as a Ruse.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—With the prospect of immediate conclusion of a treaty of peace between China and Japan, the utterances of the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, threatening opposition to Japan by land and sea if Great Britain should accede to Japan's demands in regard to Manchuria and Corea, excite only quiet laughter in well-informed circles.

The fact that the Novoe Vremya is the semi-official organ of Russia tends simply to discredit these utterances the more strongly. Such utterances, it is said, are often made by this organ advisedly, the purpose being to disguise Russia's real intentions.

China is hoping that European intervention may yet save her from humiliation. If Russia should interfere the other powers would naturally hold aloof. What more likely, it is said, than that Russia should throw out an intimation that she will oppose Japan, and as a result of these intimations preserve the balance between all parties until Japan shall have forced China to accept her terms? In other words, Russia's sudden change of front is regarded as a "bluff," well understood by Japan and thoroughly satisfactory to her.

The independence of Corea is strongly desired by Russia, and it has been known from the first that such a conclusion would be very gratifying to the Czar's Government. With Corea entirely freed from the domination of China, Russia can easily secure a seaport on the northeastern coast of the Hermit Kingdom as the terminus of her great military railway, which is now building through Siberia.

The natural terminus of this road would be at Vladivostock, which is situated in the extreme southerly part of Siberia on the Japanese Sea. The harbor at Vladivostock, however, is filled with ice six, and not infrequently eight, months of the year. It is necessary, therefore, that the road should have another terminus, which will be open to navigation uninterruptedly. Such a place is Port Lazareth, 100 miles south of Vladivostock, and which is also situated on the Japanese Sea. With Corea free to make treaties with the outside world and to manage her internal affairs after her own fashion, it will be easy, it is believed, for Russia to arrange so that her Siberian road may be extended to Port Lazareth. This being accomplished, Russia has but one other interest in the pending war.

Russia, it is said, would look with strong disfavor upon the occupation by Japan of the Province of Manchuria. A glance at the map will show that this province projects wedge-like northward from China in such a way as to make a transit of Southern Siberia necessarily through this province. So long as a weak nation like China controls Manchuria, it cannot be a menace to Russia's interests. Falling into the possession of a strong military power like Japan, it might become very important from a military and commercial standpoint, and for this reason Russia would not permit its occupation by the latter country.

It is for this reason, also, presumably, that the terms of peace between Japan and China do not affect China's territory, except as to Port Arthur, which is many hundred miles to the south on the Gulf of Pechili, and where Japan's control will be limited to a few square miles only.

CHINA'S INDEMNITY PAYMENT.

The Tael's Value and Indications that the Metal Will Be Silver.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Careful inquiries both at the Chinese and Japanese Legations, and of officials of the State Department and officers of the navy who, by residence in both the contending countries, have become familiar with their customs and currency, seem to indicate a strong probability that the indemnity to be paid by China to Japan will be paid in silver and not in gold, though no definite official statement to that effect has yet been received here.

Silver is the measure of value to a great extent in both countries. Japan has not been called upon to negotiate any European loan payable in gold for the prosecution of the war. Therefore, she has experienced no special drain of gold. China, on the other hand, being heavily in debt to England and other European nations, has exported within the past few years large quantities of gold, and the National Treasury does not now contain any considerable amount of this metal. Moreover, silver is the only medium of exchange in the Chinese Empire, and, this being the case, it would be much easier to pay the indemnity in that metal than in gold.

Some misunderstanding exists as to the meaning of the word "tael," in which the indemnity will be paid. The tael is not a coin, but a weight. It varies in value according to the price of silver. In Pekin, at the present time, one tael is equal to $1.50 in Mexican silver dollars or 75 cents in American gold. The silver is put up in the form of bullion or ingots, each ingot containing silver to the amount of from twenty to fifty taels. Beyond the fact that strong grounds exist for believing that the indemnity will be paid in silver and that at no time has gold been stipulated in the negotiations, no further details are obtainable at this time. The tael which will be used as the measure of value will be no doubt the Hai Kwan tael, in which customs duties are paid, and the value of which is as above stated.

It is believed that one of the Japanese armies now on Chinese soil will be retained there until the indemnity shall have been partially, if not fully, paid. The other armies will be returned to Japan and disbanded as rapidly as possible.

The first knowledge that the peace negotiations were practically concluded was received at the Chinese Legation to-day through a telephone bulletin from the United Press office. While the result had been discounted for some days, the announcement was a particularly gratifying one. At a late hour this afternoon the legation had not been officially advised regarding the negotiations.

One of the members of the Minister's suite said that the conclusion of the war would be disappointing to the Chinese people, who would like it continued indefinitely, and who still believed that after the Chinese armies had been fully organized they could easily conquer their foes. The Government felt on the contrary, that the time had arrived when peace should be made, and that, too, without further delay.

If the Japanese indemnity is to be paid in taels of silver, as appears to be the consensus of official opinion in Washington, this is one of the concessions made to China which were referred to in the official advices received to-day.

Minister Kurino has stated to several persons recently that Japan demanded a gold indemnity and it was understood by those who conversed with him that Japan would insist on the more precious metal, as silver was unsuited for the very uses to which Japan wanted to put the sum, that is to the payment of foreign debts.

Although silver is practically the money of Japan, the standard of the country is the gold yen, the fixed value of which is 99.7 cents compared with the United States gold dollar.

OPINIONS OF THE DIPLOMATS.

The Conclusion at Shimonoseki an Advantage to America.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The news received here that an understanding has been reached between the representatives of China and Japan, which will probably bring the war to an immediate close, is in line with the predictions of diplomats who have kept close watch of the negotiations which have followed the armistice.

The selection of Li Hung Chang as the Chinese plenipotentiary and the extraordinary powers conferred upon him were construed here to mean that China was tired of the unequal struggle, and was willing to purchase peace at almost any price.

Li Hung Chang's instructions undoubtedly gave him the widest latitude, and it is not unlikely that his willingness to accede to the demands of the Japanese led to the granting by them of the concessions which are hinted at in the meagre dispatches which have been transmitted to this country.

Neither the Secretary of State nor the Japanese Minister has received any advices bearing on the terms of the arrangement said to have been agreed to. The announcement was made yesterday that the terms being insisted upon by Japan were, first, the independence of Corea; second, the permanent cession of the Island of Formosa to Japan; third, an indemnity of 300,000,000 taels, Chinese money; fourth, the permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the immediate surrounding territory; fifth, a new Japan-China treaty, opening China to commerce.

The question of the permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the amount of the indemnity are thought to have caused trouble in the few days. While no official information is available, it is probable that it is on these conditions that the Japanese plenipotentiaries have yielded. Just how much they have yielded on the occupation of Port Arthur may prove of vital consequence. If they have yielded it entirely, which is unlikely, it removes Japan from all occupancy of the mainland and from the strategic command of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. At one time Japan was willing to occupy Port Arthur for a term of years, and this may be the middle ground of agreement, although it is necessarily conjectural for the present.

The purpose of a temporary occupation, it is said, would be to prevent China from rearming and retaliating against Japan for a term of years at least.

If the money demand has been reduced little significance will attach to the fact, except that it will lighten China's burden.

The conclusion of peace between the two countries, no matter what the terms may be, can hardly fail to result advantageously to the United States from a commercial point of view. The attitude of this country toward both nations has been marked by great delicacy, and no stronger testimonial of the esteem in which the United States Government is held by both China and Japan could be supplied than the willingness of both countries to accept mediation of our Ministers, Messrs. Dunn and Denby, whose connection with the peace negotiations is well understood here and abroad. The final cessation of hostilities will undoubtedly give a great impetus to American trade with both countries.

ENGLAND'S TREATY WITH JAPAN

Opposition of Canada to Oriental Competition in Labor.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 12.—The British Columbian Government is in communication with the Federal Government concerning the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Under its terms the subjects of Japan are to enjoy the full liberty of settling in the British Empire, or in such parts of it as become parties to the treaty. This arouses opposition on the Pacific coast, where Chinese labor comes into conflict with that of the whites.

The people there see little difference, if any, between the Chinese and the Japanese. Both are competitors in the field of labor that they do not desire to meet.

There is another objection to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. It contains a most favored nation clause, which might be interpreted as compelling Canada to give Japan the same terms as she may give to another British colony. This is directly contrary to the policy of the Government in the promotion of preferential inter-colonial trade. The treaty will not go into force for five years.

If Canada does not desire to be a party to it she has only to notify Great Britain to that effect, and will be exempted from its operations.

YOKOHAMA'S CRY FOR PEKIN.

A Russian Impression of Intervention Against Japan's Claims.

LONDON, April 12.—The Morning Post learns from Yokohama that unless peace be concluded during the present armistice, the Japanese armies will advance upon Pekin as soon as the armistice shall expire.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "China regards Japan's conditions of peace as impossible, and is again taking diplomatic steps to obtain European intervention.

"She will make a special appeal to Russia, and it is stated upon excellent authority that Russia is firmly resolved to oppose Japan's plans to annex territory on the Asiatic continent.

"The increase of Russia's naval and military forces in the East was made to enforce respect for this determination."

Cholera Is Abating at Ma-Kung.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch to The Central News from the Pescadores, under the date of April 6, says that cholera is abating at Ma-Kung, where there are 547 old cases, 28 new ones, and 34 deaths.

THE MISSIONARIES AT BITLIS.

Advices Are that They Are Not in Peril in Spite of Officials.

BOSTON, April 12.—Mr. Barton, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., says, in speaking of the condition of the missionaries at Bitlis, Turkey, reported in a London dispatch to be perilous:

"I am not aware of any definite danger there. I have received this morning a letter from Mr. Cole, who is mentioned in the cable dispatch, but he does not speak of any particular danger. He is, however, in a very dangerous section of the country. Our Government has no Consul there, the nearest one being 300 miles away.

"Recently, however, our Government has established two Consulships in that section of the country, and that, I hope, will tend to lessen any danger." By the way, the Turkish Government endeavored to make a good deal out of the visit of Mr. Cole and Miss Ely to Moush. The Government tried to make out that they went there to testify before the commission. This is not so. They went there solely for the purpose of asking protection of the British Consul.

"He assured them of protection, and that is all there is to that. Both Mr. Cole and Miss Ely have been threatened by the officials at Bitlis, and letters and registered packages have been opened repeatedly, even after the Government had promised that they would not be."

AKOOND OF SWAT SUBMISSIVE.

Umra Khan Has Fled to Asmer with Hostages and Is Pursued.

LONDON, April 12.—The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, telegraphs from Calcutta that the latest news received there regarding the British Chitral expedition indicates that Umra Khan is giving in, and that no serious fighting is expected to occur.

Dispatches dated at Aladand yesterday and received in Calcutta to-day say that Umra Khan has fled to Asmer, on the Chitral River. He is accompanied by a few of his partisans, and, apparently, is intent only upon keeping a safe distance between him and the advancing British force.

He still keeps as hostages Lieuts. Fowler and Edwards. The British will press the pursuit as energetically as possible. The Swatis have submitted fully.

GREAT CONSPIRACY IN WARSAW.

Numerous Arrests of Plotters for the Murder of Shouvaloff.

BERLIN, April 12.—Dispatches from Warsaw say that the police have discovered there an extensive plot to murder Count Shouvaloff, Gen. Gourko's successor in the Governorship.

Numerous citizens, including two women, were arrested on April 9.

Many secret presses, which have been issuing Nihilist manifestoes, have been discovered in Warsaw and elsewhere in Russian Poland in the last few days.

MEN-OF-WAR'S SYRIAN MISSION.

Minister Terrell's Explanation to the Constantinople Court.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—The ordering of two United States men-of-war to the Syrian coast has caused much comment and some uneasiness here.

United States Minister Terrell, when questioned as to the object of the order, said that the Washington Government's sole intention was to protect American citizens in case of need.

GEN. MACEO DEFEATED AGAIN.

Another Insurgent, Marti, Supposed to Have Fled to the United States.

MADRID, April 12.—Captain General Calleja telegraphs from Havana that the insurgent leader Maceo has been defeated again and has been surrounded by Government troops.

José Marti, he says, is supposed to have fled to the United States.

CUBAN REBELS HAVE NOT MET.

An Unfounded Report About a Declaration of Independence.

HAVANA, April 12.—The reports circulated in the United States that a meeting of insurgent leaders would be held in Guantnaro, in the Province of Puerto Principe, April 10, for the purpose of formally promulgating a declaration of independence, were erroneous.

No such convention has been held, nor is it known in well-informed circles that a meeting of the character described was intended. The reports evidently had no firmer basis than passing rumor.

An English View of Income Tax.

LONDON, April 12.—In a leader praising the United States Supreme Court for its income-tax decision, The Times says:

"If we were under the United States Constitution, Sir William Harcourt's budget would have been declared unconstitutional. Populist leaders in America must envy us the freedom of dealing with other people's property, enjoyed in this motherland of liberty."

Duchesne Sails for Madagascar.

MARSEILLES, April 12.—Gen. Duchesne sailed with his staff on the steamship Iraouaddy to-day to take command of the French forces in Madagascar. There was a great crowd at the wharf. The men cheered constantly, and the women threw flowers after the departing officers.

Adriatic Lost a Steerage Passenger.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Captain of the steamship Adriatic, which sailed from New-York on April 3 and arrived here to-day, reports that three days out a steerage passenger named Ericksen disappeared and is supposed to have jumped overboard.

Czar's Coronation Fixed for August.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Czar has decided that his coronation shall be celebrated in Moscow next August.

THE HANGING OF LEISLER

Prof. John Fiske Lectures on the Eccentric Old New-Yorker.

Prof. John Fiske, in his lecture on "Jacob Leisler and His Times; an Episode in the Early History of New-York," which he gave before the Patria Club, at Sherry's, last night, began with the history of New-York just after it had come under English rule. He traced its history down through the different English Governors, beginning with Richard Nicolls, to the time of the Revolution. He dwelt on the help the Five Nations rendered the English in keeping the French from attacking them.

After this introduction, Prof. Fiske spoke of Jacob Leisler's character and ideas. He was, it seems, of coarse fibre, like many of those about him, but that he was a man of honor and integrity of purpose is not doubted.

Leisler came into power chiefly by his hatred of Catholics, on which subject he was a fanatic. In 1690 Leisler called the first Congress of American Colonies with the idea of invading Canada. His design failed.

Leisler's rule became tyranous. When a Governor of New-York sent over by King William arrived in the harbor, Leisler's soldiers fired upon him. This act was considered later as treason, and caused the hanging of Leisler near the present site of The World Building.

Among those present were Mr. S. M. Wright, Miss Alice J. Boyd, Charles H. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hitchcock, L. A. Maynard, Judge Warren Higley, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Col. and Mrs. H. E. Mills, Miss Mary L. Dickinson, Miss S. Westover, Prof. S. Westover, Daniel G. Thomson, Prof. and Mrs. S. Packard, and Mr. John Elderkin.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:15 A. M.—81 Bayard Street; stable; one horse burned to death; damage, $165.

7:20 A. M.—161 Suffolk Street; Eva Abrams; dwelling; damage slight.

9 A. M.—Judge Building, 110 Fifth Avenue; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—205 West Seventieth Street; chimney; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—136 Suffolk Street; Joseph Cohen; trifling; no damage.

12:50 P. M.—50 Monroe Street; stable; Daniel Bradley; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—3 and 5 West Eighty-seventh Street; Henry Menken, owner; damage, $300.

6:10 P. M.—24 East Twentieth Street; Mrs. Ellen Lang; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—665 Columbus Avenue; Leopold Smith and others; damage, $7,000.

7:35 P. M.—46 Downing Street; Joseph Forky; no damage.

9:10 P. M.—105 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; D. Manson; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—72 West One Hundred and Second Street; J. H. Howard and others; damage, $1,000.

Debs to be Tried May 6.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Debs trial for conspiracy will be taken up again May 6 in the Federal Court, the time originally set by Judge Grosscup.

A New Departure.

Look out next Monday for The Morning Journal, immensely enlarged and improved, 18 pages at 2 cents. Beautiful half-tone pictures every day. A thrilling story by W. O. Stoddard, "The Slavers of New-York," telling how the ancestors of our 400 made their fortunes. A remarkably exciting detective story written by Superintendent Byrnes.—Adv.

METHODIST CHURCH EXTENSION

Address of Bishop Charles B. Galloway of Mississippi Before the Missionary Society.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway of the Methodist Episcopal Church South made an address last evening at the twenty-ninth anniversary of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, held in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. In the large audience present were representative members of the various Methodist Episcopal churches throughout the city.

The report of the Secretary, the Rev. F. M. North, was read at the opening of the meeting. It showed that the past year was a profitable one for the society, although not quite so productive of good results as the preceding year. The society is at present interested in twenty-five different enterprises in this city, including missions, churches, and chapels. The expenses for the past year amounted to $40,000, but there is a small balance in the treasury. The number of conversions for the year 1894-5 were about 1,000. All the enterprises of the society were reported to be in a flourishing condition.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Secretary's report Dr. M. D'C. Crawford introduced Bishop Galloway as the speaker of the evening. The Bishop lives in Jackson, Miss., and is one of the foremost clergymen of the South. He has traveled extensively.

He began his address by pointing out the necessity for concentrated and specialized church work in New-York, since whatever affects the welfare of the metropolis in a religious, financial, or political way, affects the welfare of the whole country. The expression current in England some time ago, to the effect that "Whatever Lancashire thinks to-day, England will do to-morrow," he said would apply equally well to New-York and its relation to the rest of the United States. Moreover, it is the city which had the honor of inaugurating itinerant Methodism in this country.

"This position in the van of Methodism," he said, "should be maintained by its representatives at the present day. We as a denomination have a distinct mission in the salvation of humanity. Our Church was brought into being by the force of God, and His hands have guided it. Every Church has a distinct social and political influence. Municipal reform will never be accomplished without the redemption of the people. Church buildings are essential to the accomplishment of this redemption. The converts of Wesley would have scattered to the winds after his death had it not been for the houses of worship which held them together. The churches we build in our cities and towns measure our growth. Chaplain McCabe sent a telegram to a convention of Freethinkers which met in this city some years ago, saying, 'We are building two chapels every day.' We have now increased that number to five. It should now be our aim to see that the character of our churches advances with the number.

"The foundation of our Church rests on a complete Scriptural system of theology. We teach personal forgiveness, and we have our own peculiar methods of doctrine. To teach these we must have churches. They are necessary to conserve the methods and uses of our administration, the 'anxious bench,' class meetings, and prayer meetings.

"Church extension increases Church loyalty. No nation has ever succeeded that did not have a stationary home. I am not a sectarian, but I am a denominationalist. I believe in keeping the division marks. The man who says 'I am a Christian, but I favor no particular Church,' is no Christian. No one ever heard of a man dying for his boarding house, but instances of one defending his home with his life are quite frequent. The success of the Methodist Episcopal Church is due in a great measure to her church extension, and I congratulate you on the noble work which you have accomplished in this city."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Benjamin Frank Westbrook, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin Frank Westbrook, a leading physician of Brooklyn, died at his home, 174 Clinton Street, yesterday. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1851, and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1874. Out of a class of fifty-seven he was the youngest member, and stood at the head. He was Professor of Surgical Pathology at the Long Island College Hospital and Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and visiting physician to the Methodist Episcopal and St. Mary's Hospitals. He was a member of the American Clinatological Society, the American Laryngological Society, the Academy of Medicine, New-York, and the Kings County Medical Society of Brooklyn. He contributed largely to medical literature, and was looked upon as a master writer on certain specialties.

Dr. Westbrook gained a name for himself in his operations of drawing blood from the right lung in cases of pneumonia, when it was believed that this was the last chance for life. It was a difficult operation, but Dr. Westbrook was generally successful.

His health broke down about four years ago, but during the last year he busied himself by writing on a system of therapeutics. He was enjoying good health last Summer, and at the time of his death, which was due to pneumonia, he was under contract to write a book on medical diagnosis for the Appletons.

His friends looked upon him as being one of the most brilliant men in the profession in Brooklyn, and a physician who studied his patients with a thoroughness which few men exhibit.

He leaves a wife and child, and a brother, Dr. George Westbrook.

James H. Campbell.

James H. Campbell, who was Minister to Norway and Sweden under President Lincoln, died at his home, in Wayne, Penn., yesterday. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Campbell was born in Williamsport Feb. 3, 1820. He studied law at the Carlisle Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District in 1844, and was elected over W. L. Dewart, (Dem.). He again ran against Dewart in 1856, but was defeated. In 1858 and in 1860, as a Republican, he was re-elected to Congress, defeating Dewart on both occasions. When Lebanon County had been joined with Schuylkill in a district in 1862 Mr. Campbell, who was then a resident of Pottsville, was defeated for re-election by the Democratic candidate.

Carmelo F. Caruana.

Carmelo F. Caruana, who had for years taken an active interest in Catholic church affairs, died at his home, 239 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born on the Isle of Malta in 1804, came to this country in 1832, and engaged in the business of exporting and importing merchandise with Cuba and South America. He retired in 1882. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1842. He was one of the founders of the Catholic Union, and was one of the oldest members of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in Sackett Street, from which place the funeral will take place on Monday. He leaves two sons, Lorenzo C. and John L. Caruana.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Ex-State Senator Clinton McCullough died suddenly at his home, in Elkton, Md., Thursday night, of heart disease. He was a son of the late Hiram McCullough, who represented Maryland in Congress. He was graduated from Princeton in 1863, and became the Democratic leader of his county. H. R. McCullough, General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is a brother of the deceased.

—John A. McSorley, an old resident of Harlem, died at his home, 303 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Thursday last, of heart disease and pleuro-pneumonia, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. McSorley was born in this city. He was a Custom House broker. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Elisha D. Baker, at one time publisher of The Sandy Hill Herald, died at Sandy Hill, N. Y., yesterday. He was eighty-three years old. He was Postmaster of the village many years ago, and was Assistant Postmaster of the Assembly ten years ago.

—Col. Robert W. Carey, ex-member of the Maryland Legislature and delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1888 and 1892, died at his home in Caroline County yesterday of heart disease and kidney trouble. He was fifty-one years old.

—Ex-Senator M. P. Wing of La Crosse, Wis., died Thursday night. He was sixty-two years old and was born at Hinsdale, Mass. He was graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1862. He was twice elected to the Legislature.

—Hamilton Easter, founder of the dry goods firm of Hamilton Easter & Sons of Baltimore, died last night. He was eighty-five years old. He was born in Ireland, but for fifty years was allied to many of Baltimore's most important enterprises.

—Oliver H. K. Risley, Cashier of the First National Bank of Willimantic, Conn., died last night of Bright's disease.

—Dr. William Hunter Birkhead died last night in Newport, R. I. He was fifty-six years old.

FIREMAN IN WORCESTER KILLED

The Kinnicutt Block Badly Burned, Causing a Loss of About $50,000—Several Men Hurt.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 12.—The entire fire department was called out for a fire in the brick block occupied chiefly by the Quinsigamond Clothing Company, 418 and 422 Main Street, this evening.

William L. McLaughlin and Frank Jones, both ladder men, were injured by a falling wall. McLaughlin died in the City Hospital. Jones may recover. Six other firemen were slightly hurt.

The block is a four-story brick structure with a mansard roof, and is known as the "Kinnicutt Block." Almost as soon as the alarm was sounded the flames burst through the roof and a strong southeast wind drove firebrands and countless sparks along over the roofs of the blocks on the west side of Main Street for more than a quarter of a mile.

The Kinnicutt Block is not more than 20 feet from the block in which the Post Office is located, and it was thought for a time that that building would catch fire. Preparations were made to remove the mails if necessary.

It was more than an hour before the firemen seemed to gain at all, so great was the heat and so strong the wind. The men from Truck 3 went into a small alley leading off to the north of the burning block to raise a sixty-five-foot Bangor truck, when the timbers of the mansard roof and the bricks of the walls of the upper story fell. All escaped but McLaughlin and Jones.

In front of the block were 70-foot poles, bearing a large number of telegraph, telephone and electric-light and cable wires. Many of these were cut by the firemen, shutting off three electric-light circuits and badly crippling the telegraph service. Every electric car in the city was stopped.

The principal losers are: Kinnicutt Block, owned by the heirs of Francis H. Kinnicutt and the heirs of Samuel Woodward; loss, $12,000; insured; Quinsigamond Clothing Company of Boston, occupying the first floor; loss from smoke and water, $10,000; insured; George A. Willard, trusses, $5,000; uninsured.

The other losers are R. C. Taylor, owner of the two blocks on the north of the Kinnicutt, and T. M. Rogers, owner of the block on the south.

Death of Paul Chenavard.

PARIS, April 12.—Paul Chenavard, the painter, died here to-day.

Paul Chenavard, whose heterodox "Fin des Religions," was the art sensation of 1869, was born at Lyons, Dec. 9, 1807. Hersent and Ingres taught him the use of colors and lines. He studied the great masters of Italy and produced at his first serious effort in France "Le Jugement de Louis XVI.," which deserved high praise. He fixed in a famous picture the traditional gesture of Mirabeau replying to the Marquis de Dreux-Drézé, painted mural decorations for the Pantheon which were not used because the monument was returned to the Catholic Church, and attained in 1885, by his "Mort de Céton et de Brutus," "La Naissance de Jésus-Christ," and "La Convention Nationale," the height of his fame. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor and a corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

Report of Medway's Selection Denied.

LONDON, April 12.—Lord Medway denies the report that he has been selected for the Governorship of New South Wales.

Burke's Easter Hats are popular. Specialties for young men. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton St.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Thursday April 11, at her late residence, 127 West 44th St., Mary Allen, wife of John J. Bloomfield.
Funeral private.

CARUANA.—On April 9, at his late residence, 239 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Carmelo F. Caruana, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Sackett, corner of Hoyt St., Monday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.
London and Malta papers please copy.

CLAPP.—At Hamilton, Bermuda, April 7, suddenly, of apoplexy, Theodore Harold Clapp, son of the late Thaddeus Clapp of Pittsfield, Mass., aged 38.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, April 11, 1895, after a short illness, Peter A. H. Jackson, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 53 East 67th St., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment on Monday at Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

JAMES.—The funeral services of Mrs. Thomas L. James will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Av., on Saturday, April 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KEENE.—On Wednesday, April 10, 1895, at her residence, No. 288 Madison Av., Ida Picon, wife of Harry Keene and daughter of the late Griffith Rowe.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

LEE.—In Hartford, Conn., April 9, William Henry Lee of this city.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment at Woodlawn.

MAIN.—On Wednesday, April 10, 1895, at his residence in this city, Stephen Amos Main, aged 76 years.
The funeral service will be held at his late residence, 666 5th Av., Saturday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.
Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are SUMMONED to assist in the funeral services of our brother, Stephen Amos Main, from his late residence, 666 5th Av., on Saturday, April 13, at 1:45 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH MORRIS WARD, Master.
H. W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

MARTINACHE.—On Thursday, April 11, 1895, Coralie, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Martinache and Catherine Coste Martinache.
Funeral service at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Olin L. Warner, 467 Central Park West, on Sunday, April 14, at 2:30. Interment at Mount Hope.

MOTTRAM.—On Thursday, April 11, Mary, widow of Matthew Mottram, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn.
Funeral services at St. Ann's Chapel, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, Saturday, April 13, at 11 A. M.

OTTO.—April 11, 1895, Albert Otto, in his 47th year, at his late residence, 102 Sherman Place, Jersey City Heights.
Funeral at private.

PHELPS.—On Thursday, April 11, at his late residence, No. 91 Division Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., George May Phelps, in the 52d year of his age.
Funeral services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, Interment at Troy, N. Y.

QUACKENBUSH.—April 10, Frank T. Quackenbush, son of the late Lewis S. Quackenbush.
Funeral at Calvary Baptist Church, Monday, April 15, at 10 A. M. Interment at Newburgh, N. Y.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Caroline, wife of Charles A. Seymour, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Lydia Hiller.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel on Saturday, April 13, at 10:30 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

WESTBROOK.—On Friday, April 12, Benjamin F. Westbrook, M. D., aged 44 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 174 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WHITE.—On Thursday, April 11, at his late residence, No. 297 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Benjamin F. White, in the 66th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, April 13, at 4 P. M. Interment at Bridghampton, L. I. Please omit flowers.

[Official.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1895.
Information has been received at this department from Mr. Frederick C. Penfield, the Agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, of the death, on the 16th of March, 1895, at Cairo, of Henry Spencer Cram of New-York City.
Per despatch No. 101.
Dated March 18, 1895.

[Official.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1895.
Information has been received at this department from Mr. Alfred C. Johnson, the Consul of the United States at Stuttgart, Germany, of the death, on the 6th of March, 1895, at Stuttgart, of William Paaks, naturalized citizen of the United States, New-York City.
Per despatch No. —.
Dated March 21, 1895.

Special Notices.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The Festival of Pass will be celebrated by an entertainment and supper at Delmonico's, Madison Square, on Easter Monday, April 15, at 9:30 P. M.
Tickets may be procured on or before Saturday noon, April 13, from any of the Stewards, viz.:
EUGENE VAN RENSSELAER,
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, 111 Broadway;
AUSTEN G. FOX, 45 Wall St.;
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD, 111 Broadway;
WILLIAM CARPENDER, 32 Pine St.;
HENRY C. SWORDS, 30 Nassau St.,
or from
CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, Treasurer, 1,286 Broadway, cor. 32d St.
GEORGE G. DE WITT, Secretary.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

Special Notices.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34th ST.
RARE ANTIQUE BRONZES, PORCELAINS, JADE, CRYSTALS, AGATE, AND LACQUER,
From the Far East.
Also
JAPANESE KAKEMONOS AND OLD PRINTS IN COLOR, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
HON. TANEO KATO,
Member of the lower house of the Imperial Japanese Diet, Tokio,
To be sold by auction
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, APRIL 17th, 18th, AND 19th, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17th, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

HOLLAND ART GALLERIES,

A. PREYER,
329 Fifth Avenue.
Free Exhibition of CALMA and Paintings by Living Italian Artists.

New Publications.

RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS.

A LITERARY HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By J. J. Jusserand, author of "The English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare," &c., &c. To be complete in three parts, each part forming one volume. (Sold separately.)
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We may say, without contradiction, that the marvelous story of our literature in its vital connection with the origin and growth of the English people has never been treated with a greater union of conscientious research, minute scholarship, pleasantness of humor, picturesqueness of style, and sympathetic intimacy.—London Daily Chronicle.

SOCIAL ENGLAND.

A Record of the Progress of the People in Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, Science, Literature, Industry, Commerce, and Manners, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By various writers. Edited by H. D. Traill, D. C. L., sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. To be completed in six volumes. Price, per volume, $3.50.
Vol. III.—From the Accession of Henry VII. to the Accession of James I. (Just ready.)

The book supplies a real want, for it gives us a complete picture of social life during the earlier centuries of British and English history. It is a book that, once known, will be often referred to—a book that provides us, on the whole, with the most trustworthy information that can be obtained, and is written by some of the ablest scholars of the day.—Guardian, England.

JULIAN,

Philosopher and Emperor, and the Last Struggle of Paganism against Christianity. By Alice Gardner, Lecturer in Newnham College, Cambridge. Being No. 13 in Heroes of Nations Series. Fully illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50; half leather, $1.75.

HISTORIC DOUBTS

Relative to Napoleon Buonaparte. By Richard Whately, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin, author of "Elements of Logic," &c., &c. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

A new and attractive edition of this masterpiece of sophistry, in which the author of the celebrated "Elements of Logic" takes the novel position that the actual existence of such a character as Napoleon cannot be proved, and in which, by a series of unanswerable sylogisms, he throws grave doubts on the whole Napoleonic "legend."

THE ARTHURIAN EPIC.

A Comparative Study of the Cambrian, Breton, and Anglo-Norman versions of the story, and Tenn

WATER POLO A HARD GAME

That, at Least, Is the Opinion of Chicago Athletes.

NEW-YORK PLAYERS DON'T FIND IT SO

Chicago Players Beaten by a Score of 1 to 0—The Championship Rests with New-York Athletic Club.

The water-polo team of the New-York Athletic Club completed the defeat of the swimmers of the Chicago Athletic Association in the swimming tank of the New-York Athletic Club last evening. The New-York boys determined to let the Chicago boys down easy in this, which they decided should be the final game of the season. So, after W. E. Dickey had made a goal in thirteen seconds less than two minutes from the time Referee Davis's whistle had sounded for "play," the New-York boys rested on their oars, so to say, and only exerted themselves to prevent the Chicago giants from getting the ball on the goal point. They were successful in all their plans, and the score stood one goal to nothing in favor of the New-York Athletic Club team after the sixteen minutes of play had expired.

The teams lined up for play in this fashion:

N. Y. A. C.	Position.	C. A. A.
P. F. Dickey	Rush	G. A. Thorne
W. E. Dickey	Forward	S. H. Hunt
W. G. Douglas	Forward	J. A. Smith
N. Murray	Quarter back	W. H. Thompson
C. J. Kintner	Goal	E. S. Donnelly
E. F. Haubold	Goal	M. E. Burr

There was the same big crowd to see the game as on Thursday evening, and there were about 200 persons who wished to see the sport but could not do so for lack of accommodations. Those who could get a glimpse of the sport saw some very pretty offensive play by the New-York team up to the time their goal was scored, and then some remarkably skilful passing and defensive play until the time limit had expired. They also saw a very decided improvement in the play of the Chicago boys, who had evidently learned several points about the game as the result of Thursday night's play. Familiarity with the tank may have had something to do with the improvement, however. Whatever the cause, the team play was better, and their passing of the ball was more accurate than in their first game. But it wasn't quite good enough to enable them to score a point.

When play began, P. F. Dickey was first to get the ball, and he, Douglas, Murray, and W. E. Dickey kept the ball passing around in lively fashion for nearly a minute. Then the ball disappeared from sight, and W. E. Dickey looked painfully innocent while the crowd were shouting, "Where's the ball?" Dickey knew just where it was, for he had it clasped between his legs. While the Chicago boys were trying to solve the problem, Dickey disappeared from sight. There was a general assembling about the Chicagos' goal when Dickey's arm, holding the missing ball, shot out of the water and was slapped against the tiled wall. He had missed the goal by two feet. Twice more he disappeared and reappeared and slapped at the goal wall, just failing to make his point. Once more he seemed to be ready to disappear, and the Chicago goal keepers prepared to catch him when he dived. But he fooled them this time. Instead of diving, he dodged, and before the Chicago boys could catch him had planted the ball in the right spot to secure the coveted point.

The bathroom rang with the cheers of the delighted Athletic Club lads and the Chicago boys acted as if they thought that tiddlewinks was a better game for them to play than water polo.

On the line-up immediately afterward the ball fell into the hands of Thompson of the Chicago team, who beat Dickey in the plunge for it. But Chicago did not hold it long, and once in Murray's hands, the New-Yorkers began their defensive play, passing the ball and toying with it, to the exasperation of the Chicago men, without making an effort to score. This play lasted until time was called at the expiration of the first half, the only incident being a scrimmage between Thompson of Chicago and W. E. Dickey, from which both emerged with bleeding noses. The New-York boys cried "Foul!" when Thompson hit Dickey, but the claim was not allowed, as Referee Davis saw what the spectators did not, that Dickey was the original offender.

The second half was entirely a display of brilliant defensive work and clever passing by the New-York team, who did about as they pleased with the ball, though the Chicago boys worked desperately to make a point. They did some good passing and dodging and tackling, but it all availed them nothing, and when time was called, the ball was in the possession of the New-York boys, as it had been for about two-thirds of the time.

After the game had ended, the defeated team cheered the victors, the New-York boys cheered the Chicago swimmers, and the clubmen cheered both teams, and all wound up with a "rah-ka-koax" cheer. Then the teams assembled at the east end of the tank and were photographed by a flash light.

The winning team received a handsome silk banner, emblematic of the championship, and individual gold medals. The defeated team simply got some points as to how water polo should be played.

TANDEM PARADE AT ORANGE.

First Turnout of the Riding Club a Big Success.

ORANGE N. J., April 12.—Members of the Orange Riding Club gave their first tandem driving parade to-day. The start was made from the new clubhouse in Halsted Street, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and quite a crowd of fashionable ladies and gentlemen had gathered to see the exhibition.

James G. Marshall was the leading whip, and rode in a red and black cart, drawn by a black leader and chestnut wheeler. Then came George O'Reilly in a black and yellow cart, with a black in front and a gray next to the wheel. Ernest N. Lockwood was the next driver, in a yellow and black cart, with a chestnut wheeler, lead by a gray. Alden Freeman was in a black cart, behind a milk-white leader and chestnut wheeler. Frank Hill of Montclair drove a bay in front of a sorrel, and Rodney E. Ward rode in a black and red cart, drawn by two chestnut steeds.

W. W. Tucker was the whip in the turnout which brought up the rear, and attracted the most attention. It consisted of a yellow cart drawn by a little gray pony, leading a brown wheeler. Many people gathered in the streets to watch the parade, which excited considerable interest. The course was up Prospect Street through East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, and West Orange to the Essex County Country Club in Hutton Park, where lunch was served soon after noon. Another parade, on a larger scale, will probably be held soon.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Kilkenny, 111 pounds, (Reiff,) 12 to 1, won; Copyright, 123, (Nacey,) 7 to 5, second; St. Michael, 112, (Doggett,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:23½. Restraint, Herkimer, Will Fonso, and Ornus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. For two-year-olds. Miss Lynch, 95 pounds, (F. O'Leary,) 7 to 1, won; Lambent, 105, (Penn,) 8 to 5, second; Hera, 96, (Welch,) 6 to 5, third. Time—0:50¼. Charma, Gimme, Bandala, and Florence also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Doswell Stakes, $1,000; for three-year-olds. Wernberg, 111 pounds, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, won; Factotum, 101, (Reiff,) 8 to 5, second; Captain Brown, 114, (Clerico,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Hugh Penny, Paladin, and Sandowne also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Handicap. Ed Kearney, 112 pounds, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, won; Equity, 107, (Reiff,) even, second; Sir Dixon, 106, (Welch,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Captain T. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Brisk, 110 pounds, (Littlefield,) 16 to 5, won; Summer Time, 115, (Reiff,) 4 to 5, second; Montezuma, 111, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Leonidas and Torrello also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. For maidens. Sue Kittie, 102 pounds, (F. O'Leary,) even, won; The Scalper, 98, (Keefe,) 4 to 1, second; Governor Russell, 107, (Penn,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:24¼. Reform and Himyarest also ran.

Results at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $400; selling; six furlongs. Rouble, 104 pounds, (Chorn,) 3 to 5, won; Pretender, 109, (Bergen) 20 to 1, second; Santa Cruz, 92, (McClain,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Garza, Silversmith, Readina, Shieldbearer, Kanara, and Edmund Connelly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400; two-year-olds; half a mile. Cotton King 108 pounds, (H. Brooks,) 6 to 10, won; Cholera, 97, (Walker,) 30 to 1, second; Stella, 110, (Bergen,) 8 to 5, third. Time—0:51½. Imp. The Dog, Carrie C., Fred Barr, and Sally Marshall also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Arlington Hotel Stakes; one mile; selling. Glad, 106 pounds, (C. Graham,) 3 to 1, won; Dreibund, 103, (Macklin,) even, second; Caracas, 106, (C. Weber,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45. W. L. Lunson and Pots also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400; two-year-olds; allowances; half a mile. Rewarder, 112 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 5 to 1, won; Saracenesca, 112, (J. Reagan,) 8 to 1, second; Lela Dell, 115, (C. Graham,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:50¼. Del Coronado, Becky Sharp, and Milton also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; three-year-olds; selling; seven furlongs. Miss Clark, 106, pounds, (C. Weber,) 8 to 1, won; Floreanna, 110, (C. Graham,) 20 to 1, second; Dick Behan, 107, (Chorn,) 2 to 5, third. Time—1:30¾. Hodgson, Josephine, Joe Woolman, Portugal, Oxford, and Buck Fly also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $400; maiden three-year-olds; five furlongs. Olive, 117 pounds, (Bergen,) even, won; Blue and Gray, 122, (Ballard,) 5 to 2, second; Hayrack, 119, (Chorn,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Grenada, Espana, Dean Swift, and Ozark also ran.

Winners at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. St. Maxim, 114 pounds; (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Elano, 106, (Perkins,) 2 to1, second; Mollie B., 112, (Cassin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Melody and Imp also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Metropolis, 99 pounds, (Perkins,) 4½ to 1, won; Ben Wilson, 107, (Cassin,) 4 to 1, second; Vida, 107, (Berger,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Le Banjo, Herman, Tramp, Winfield, Incommode, La Pavan, and Bell Star also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Glacier, 111 pounds, (Cassin,) even, won; Helena Belle, 110, (Perkins,) 7 to 1, second; Doctor Holmes, 111, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Excuse, Airtight, Handmaid, Lady Isabella, and Ida Reynolds also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Tremor, 100 pounds, (Turner,) 7 to 5, won; Cattaraugus, 102, (Cassin,) 7 to 5, second; Peabody, 112, (Foster,) 7 to 1, third. Time 1:51. Peyionia, Lonsdale, and The Ban also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Lottie Mills, 103 pounds, (Turner,) 2 to 5, won; Probasco, 105, (Perkins,) 2½ to 1, second; George L., 100, (Burrell,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Trifacial and Alice D. also ran.

Horses at Low Prices.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 12.—Only two horses sold for good prices at the closing day of the Tattersall sale of trotters. A four-year-old bay colt by Jay Bird, dam by Florida, property of B. D. Sheppard, sold to "Mike" Bowerman for $500, while George L. Payne of Frankfort paid $750 for May Morgan, 2:19¼.

MANHATTAN BOWLERS WINNERS.

Outrolled the Brooklyn Bicycle Club Team and the Prospects.

Bowlers from far and near witnessed the three games in the tournament for the bowling championship of Brooklyn between the Prospect Bowling Club, representing Gondrau's tournament; Manhattan Bowling Club, representing the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament, and Brooklyn Bicycle Club, representing the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Club's tournament, rolled at the Elephant Club alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. The Prospect team suffered two defeats, the first from the Manhattan five by the score of 870 to 852, and the second from the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by the score of 896 to 798. The Manhattan boys won the third, which gives them two victories for the night.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PROSPECTS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hitchcock	4	4	2	204
Newhall	4	3	3	185
Mason	3	4	3	168
Weber	0	5	5	140
Ebbets	1	6	3	155
Total	12	22	16	852

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haller	2	7	1	180
Dingle	3	4	3	170
Hasse	2	5	5	144
Balch	2	8	0	189
Bauer	3	7	0	187
Total	12	29	9	870

FRAMES.

Prospects.....66 153 242 316 379 453 550 665 766 852
Manhattan.....72 145 236 325 412 488 592 690 786 870

Averages—Prospects, 170 2-5; Manhattan, 174. Scorers—R. S. Bannister and F. Oswald. Umpire—R. Lounsberry.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN B. C.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweezy	2	8	0	190
Stebbins	2	5	3	165
G. Hobby	4	4	2	179
Leach	3	5	2	174
Anderson	4	4	2	188
Total	15	26	9	896

PROSPECTS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hitchcock	1	8	1	170
Newhall	3	4	3	161
Mason	1	3	6	131
Weber	1	6	3	159
Ebbets	1	8	1	177
Total	7	29	14	798

FRAMES.

B'klyn B. C..76 182 265 362 445 522 618 717 815 896
Prospects 85 169 242 337 420 473 559 649 733 798

Averages—Brooklyn B. C., 179 1-5; Prospects, 159 3-5. Scorers—W. O. Tate and J. Stoner. Umpire—R. Lounsberry.

THIRD GAME.

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haller	3	4	3	182
Dingle	3	1	6	132
Hasse	3	3	4	156
Batch	2	4	4	147
Bauer	5	4	1	206
Total	16	16	18	823

BROOKLYN B. C.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweezy	2	4	4	143
Stebbins	1	4	5	140
G. Hobby	3	4	3	156
Leach	1	8	1	176
Anderson	3	5	2	174
Total	10	25	15	789

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..85 174 262 331 434 519 595 688 753 823
B'klyn B. C..85 164 241 318 384 471 525 619 707 789

Averages—Manhattan, 164 3-5; Brooklyn B. C., 157 4-5. Scorers—W. O. Tate and F. Oswald. Umpire—R. Lounsberry.

To Bowl for Second Prize.

The ties to decide second team prize between New-York No. 1, Winsor No. 1, and Lotus teams in the Harlem Republican Club bowling tournament will be rolled at the Harlem Republican Club alley, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Friday evening, April 19. As the three teams are evenly matched, some high scores ought to result.

HARVARD'S SOPHOMORES WIN.

Easily Secured the Cup at the Interclass Athletic Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—The Harvard sophomores won the interclass athletic games in the easiest possible fashion and will hold the Wells Cup for another year. The score of the classes was: Sophomores, 60; juniors, 32; freshmen, 31; seniors, 3. The summary of the events:

120-Yard, Hurdle.—Won by J. L. Bremer, '96; H. L. Williams, '97, second; V. Munroe, '96, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by F. H. Bigelow, '98; L. W. Redpath, '98, second; M. G. Gonterman, '96, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. R. Brinckerhoff, '97; H. C. Burdett, '98, second; H. H. Brow, '97, third. Time—6:04.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by C. D. Drew, '97; J. D. Phillips, '97, second; P. J. Liebmann, '98, third. Time—7:21 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. H. Vincent, '97; N. B. Marshall, '97, second; D. B. Sawyer, '98, third. Time—0:51 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by G. Newall, '98; H. Emerson, '96, second; H. W. Foote, '97, third. Time—4:38 2-5.

220-Yard, Hurdle.—Final Heat—Won by J. L. Bremer, '96; S. K. Fenollosas, '95, second; F. Mason, '96, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by E. Hollister, '97; C. H. Williams, '98, second; L. H. Hosmer, '98, third. Time—2:01 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by H. R. Storrs, '96; L. W. Redpath, '98, second; J. W. Edson, '98, third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by F. G. Shaw, '97, (80 feet 5 inches;) M. G. Connor, '97, (86 feet 2 inches,) second; E. H. Clark, '96, (80 feet 3 inches,) third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. H. Clark, '96, (21 feet 9¾ inches;) A. Stickney, '97, (21 feet 7 inches,) second; V. H. Smith, '98, (20 feet 9 inches,) third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by C. J. Paine, '97, (36 feet 3 inches;) F. G. Shaw, '97, (33 feet 11½ inches,) second; L. Williams, '97, (33 feet 6 inches,) third.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. J. Paine, '97, (5 feet 9¾ inches;) W. E. Putnam, '96, second; E. H. Clark, '96, third.

Pole Vault.—Tie between A. B. Emmons, '98, and N. P. Hallowell, '97; height, 9 feet 11⅝ inches. Emmons won the toss; W. E. Putnam, '96, (9 feet 6⅞ inches,) third.

Princeton's Southern Trip.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—The 'Varsity baseball team will leave to-morrow morning on their annual Southern trip. During the trip four games will be played, two with the Baltimore League team, at Baltimore, on Saturday and Monday, and two with the Georgetown College team, at Washington, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The team will return to Princeton on Thursday. Capt. Brooks has decided to take the following fourteen men on the trip: Brooks, '95, shortstop; Otto, '95, first base; W. D. Ward, '95, third base; Payne, '95, left field; Gunster, '96, second base; Trenchard, '96, catcher; Williams, '98, catcher; Eastis, '98, pitcher; Bradley, '97, pitcher; Altman, '97, pitcher and fielder; Wilson, '97, pitcher; P. Ward, '96, short stop; Hilerot, '97, pitcher, and Altland, '98, catcher.

The Schenectadys Did Well.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 12.—The baseball season opened here this afternoon with a match between the Giants of New-York, of the National League, and the Schenectadys of the New-York State League. Fully 3,000 people witnessed the game at the baseball park. The day was fair but windy and the ground in poor condition. It was not a particularly interesting game until the eighth inning. There was very little expectation that the Schenectadys would win, and the most enthusiastic native was surprised that the home team did as well as the following score by innings shows:

Schenectady .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0—6
New-York .....2 1 1 0 1 2 0 1 3—11

Wesleyan, 7; Rutgers, 2.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—The first game of the college season opened here to-day, when the Rutgers and Wesleyans crossed bats. It resulted in a victory for the Wesleyans by a score of 7 to 2. The score:

Wesleyan .....0 0 2 0 4 1 0 0 0—7
Rutgers .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Batteries.—Yaw and Beeman; Poole and Mahan.

YACHTING NEWS FROM NYACK.

New Vessels Nearly Completed and Old Ones Being Overhauled.

The greatest activity in yachting matters at the present time is probably at the works of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Nyack, N. Y. The sixty-foot steam launch Ouatoga, designed and built for Dr. W. A. Haskell of Alton, Ill., is about completed. This boat will be shipped on one of the Morgan Line's steamers to New-Orleans, and will run from there to Alton, Ill., under her own power. She will be loaded for shipment in about a week or ten days.

The sixty-five-foot schooner-rigged cruising steam yacht Charlietta is nearly completed, and will be launched in a very short time. This boat has fine accommodations, and will make an excellent cruiser. The forty-eight-foot high-speed steam launch Levanter, designed and built for Alfred Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club, is about ready for delivery. The boat is built of solid mahogany. The thirty-five-foot launch Urchin is also about ready for delivery. This boat was designed and built for H. G. Seguine of Rossville, S. I., and will be used in that vicinity.

The one-hundred-and-twenty-foot steam yacht Huntress, for F. C. Fowler, is nearing completion very rapidly, and will be ready to launch very shortly. The one-hundred-foot steam yacht Washita is all planked and machinery and boiler well under way. This boat will be ready for delivery about June 1. Jesse Metcalf's steam yacht Silva has had a pilothouse added, also another stateroom, and will be ready in a short time. She will go in commission about May 1.

The steam yacht Marjencha, owned by Dr. H. A. Mandeville, is now being put in commission by Capt. John T. Corwin. The launch Hurrah is also being put in commission. This boat is owned by W. W. Hall. The steam yacht Hirondelle, owned by C. G. Evans, Vice Commodore of the American Yacht Club, is now being put in commission. She is still in charge of Capt. Benjamin Jarvis. Charles F. Adae's steam yacht Nereid is being got ready, and will be in shape in a short time.

QUAKER CYCLERS INTERESTED.

They Are Arranging for the Pennsylvania Part of The Times Relay.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The Pennsylvania committee having in charge The New-York Times 150-mile tri-State relay race, which is to be run from New-York to this city on June 8, met at the Bingham House to-night at the call of W. S. McKean of The New-York Times. All the members of the committee, which consists of S. A. Boyle, Chief Consul of the Pennsylvania Division of the League of American Wheelmen; P. S. Collins, Century Wheelmen; G. F. Weise, Pennsylvania Bicycle Club; Barton Keyser, Wissahickon Wheelmen, and Joseph Estoclet, Quaker City Wheelmen, were present.

The plans for the race were gone over and several suggestions were made and acted on. Mr. Estoclet was suggested as the Chairman of the Pennsylvania committee, but he was obliged to decline, and Mr. Collins was selected instead, and G. F. Weise was decided upon as Secretary. The committee decided to issue a circular, which will be sent to every club in the State, giving the conditions of the race. Accompanying the circular will be an entry blank, with the request that the clubs shall send in to the committee the names of their fastest riders. The entries will close on June 3.

The committee also decided to hold a twenty-five-mile contest for local riders who would like to take part in the race. The object of this race is to enable the committee to get a "line" on any men who have become fast riders within the past few months. It is not the intention of the committee that the winner of the race shall necessarily be one of the six men selected to represent Pennsylvania in the event.

Mr. Estoclet will measure the last twenty-five miles of the course next week. He will start from this city, and when he reaches the end of his twenty-five miles he will be joined by James Tattersall of the Mercer County Wheelmen, who will measure the next twenty-five miles. Mr. Tattersall will in turn be succeeded by another cycler, and this will be kept up until the entire course has been accurately measured. Another meeting of the committee will be held in a few days.

FOR THE STATE DIVISION MEET

Chief Consul Potter Authorized to Appoint Committees to Take Charge.

A meeting of representatives of the cycling clubs of Brooklyn was held Thursday night at the Brooklyn Bicycle Clubhouse, 80 Hanson Place, to perfect arrangements for the annual division meet. Chief Consul Potter presented a communication from Austin Corbin relating to the new cycle track at Manhattan Beach, and a general outline for the conduct of arrangements.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chief Consul to select committees for the management and providing that the Chairmen of these committees should constitute an Executive Committee for the general management. The Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday evening of each week at 80 Hanson Place.

Chief Consul Potter requests the officers of the various cycling clubs in Brooklyn to send him the names of active and influential members of their clubs who may be relied upon to accept committee appointments and faithfully attend to committee work in preparing for the meet. It is not necessary that members of the committees should be members of the League of American Wheelmen. The arrangements will be conducted by the cycling clubs of Brooklyn without regard to their representation in the League, and the officers of the League have agreed to expend the entire net profits of the meet for the construction of cycle paths or the erection of guide boards on Long Island, as may be hereafter decided.

Inspected New-Jersey's Good Roads.

ORANGE, N. J., April 12.—Two of the Highway Commissioners of Massachusetts, George A. Perkins, ex-Chief Consul of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen, and William E. McClintock of the American Society of Civil Engineers, together with Charles Mills, the Chief Engineer of the Commission, visited Essex County to-day and made an inspection of its roads. After calling on ex-Chief Consul James S. Holmes, Jr., of this city and upon County Engineer James E. Owens in Bloomfield, they drove over the principal thoroughfares, with which they seemed much pleased, with a view, they said, of copying them in building roads in Massachusetts for the special benefit of the wheelmen of the State. They will not, however, use anything to lay over the macadam, which experience, they say, is much better well rolled and left uncovered. After the inspection of the roads, the Commissioners were entertained at dinner by Mr. Holmes.

Associated Cycling Clubs' Meeting.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—The Associated Cycling Clubs held a meeting at the Atalanta Wheelmen's house, 50 Clinton Street, last night.

P. A. Meserole of the Bergen County Wheelmen was elected Treasurer, in the place of Dr. C. A. Holmes of Rahway, who resigned. The South Orange Field Club was taken into membership, and the old Essex Bicycle Club of this city and the Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton were proposed. The latter club is the largest organization in the State, numbering over 350 members. The delegates of the Asbury Park Wheelmen are to confer with the Race Committee concerning the selection of two prizes for the century run of July 6. The amount appropriated for the purpose is $100. The invitation of the Montclair Wheelmen to hold the next meeting at their clubhouse was accepted.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. H. Clark, '96, (21 feet 9¾ inches;) A. Stickney, '97, (21 feet 7 inches,) second; V. H. Smith, '98, (20 feet 9 inches,) third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by C. J. Paine, '97, (36 feet 3 inches;) F. G. Shaw, '97, (33 feet 11½ inches,) second; L. Williams, '97, (33 feet 6 inches,) third.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. J. Paine, '97, (5 feet 9¾ inches;) W. E. Putnam, '96, second; E. H. Clark, '96, third.

Pole Vault.—Tie between A. B. Emmons, '98, and N. P. Hallowell, '97; height, 9 feet 11⅝ inches. Emmons won the toss; W. E. Putnam, '96, (9 feet 6⅞ inches,) third.

Atalanta Wheelmen Bowl.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—At the Atalanta Wheelmen's bowling tournament, Wednesday night, Horry and Booream led by the small margin of one game, with Young and Belknap and Smith and Olozaga tied for second place. The results of the last games bowled are as follows:

Belknap	125	Hornfeck	185
Young	161	Eldridge	113
Handicap	90	Handicap	40
Total	410	Total	338
Smith	176	Millar	182
Olozaga	185	Budd	162
Total	361	Total	344

A Decision Against Johnson.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—The referee to whom was referred the case of E. C. Stearns & Co. against John S. Johnson, the fast cyclist, charged with intent to violate his contract by going to France, made his report to-day. He finds that Johnson intended to violate his contract and go to France, and that Stearns was justified in arresting him.

Press Wheelmen's Road Run.

The Press Wheelmen will have a run above the Harlem to-morrow, starting from Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street at 1 o'clock. The Brooklyn members of the club will meet at the Twenty-third Street ferryhouse at noon, in season to join the main body at One Hundred and Tenth Street. If the day is pleasant Capt. Johnson expects to have fully fifty men in line.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Charles G. Kilpatrick, the well-known one-legged bicycle rider, has authorized the American Wheelmen to arrange a match between himself and J. B. Cunningham of Syracuse, N. Y., for a series of races to determine the one-legged championship of America. Kilpatrick has done some excellent track work, and so has Cunningham. Both are well-known all over America, and such a race would prove very interesting. The details of the race will be made known in a few days. The race will be for a suitable trophy, and will probably take place at Asbury Park during the League meet. The distances will be a quarter of a mile, one-half, and one mile, to be governed by League of American Wheelmen rules. The mile record for one-legged riders against time is 3:07, now held by Kilpatrick.

—The Guide Board bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of Gov. Morton. It provides that the Commissioners of Highways must erect guide boards at country road crossings when they are petitioned by five or more real estate owners of any town, and that guide boards must be put up at the points mentioned in the petition. Commissioners failing to comply with the requirements of the petition, and neglecting so to do for a period of sixty days, are subject to a fine of $25, to be collected by the Supervisors of the town, and paid into the guide-board fund.

—Dixie Hines, the originator of the Quill Club Wheelmen, predicts a bright future for that organization. The club will have its next meeting at the Everett House at noon on Sunday, when permanent officers will be elected. Zimmerman, the cycling marvel, who has lately turned his hand to the pen, writing for a cycling journal, is booked for membership. It is understood that he will wear the club's emblem in his races in Australia.

—The Brooklyn members of the Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County will leave 1,217 Bedford Avenue at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and ride to Flushing, L. I., via Jamaica, commanded by Lieut. Hulst. At the Mansion House, Flushing, they will meet the out-of-town contingent, with Capt. Weiss. The run will then be continued to Roslyn. A moderate pace and a good time is assured. All wheelmen, attached or unattached, will be welcomed.

—A special road book for New-York and Brooklyn wheelmen will be prepared during the year, and entitled "Fifty Miles Around New-York." The copy will be placed in the hands of the printer as soon as the membership in this city and Brooklyn reaches 2,500. The book will be sent to all division members, either free or at a very low price. It will be sold to non-league members at $2 per copy.

—Mr. G. E. W. Hawkins, who was in charge of the advertising department of the Overman Wheel Company, is now manager of the advertising department of E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

—"Tom" Eck did not meet "Dave" Shafer yesterday, as had been agreed, but the meeting may take place to-day, and possibly Titus and Johnson may be matched for an hour's ride.

—Murphy and Paige of the Kings County Wheelmen are training steadily for the Irvington-Millburn race.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen are to hold a stag entertainment at their clubhouse on Saturday, April 20.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen's clubhouse is to be improved by the addition of another story.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Athletics.—Games of the Twenty-third Regiment, at the armory, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Interscholastic games, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge.

Seventh Regiment revolver shooting match, at the armory range.

Road Run.—Lexington Wheelmen, from 52 Lexington Avenue to Coney Island, at 3 P. M.

Meeting of the Paramount Wheelmen, at Germania Hall, Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

Bicycling—Road Runs.—Harlem Wheelmen, to Tarrytown, leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M. Lexington Wheelmen, to Yonkers, from 52 Lexington Avenue, at 10:30. Pequod Wheelmen, to Summit, N. J. Concord Wheelmen, to Newdorp, S. I., from 193 Gold Street, Brooklyn. Kings County Wheelmen, to Bergen Beach; Bushwick Wheelmen, to Tarrytown, N. Y.; Nassau Wheelmen, to Yonkers, N. Y.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Meeting of Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

Annual election of Yorkville Wheelmen, 162 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Annual ball of Amphion Wheelmen, at Lorenze's Hall, 101 Broadford Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting of Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association, at 7 East Thirty-second Street.

Spring games of Sachs's School, at Berkeley Oval.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Baseball.—Columbia vs. New-Yorks, at the Polo Grounds.

Greenwich Wheelmen's reception, at American Theatre Hall, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue.

Riverside Wheelmen's entertainment, at Jaeger's Assembly Rooms, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

Keeping Offices from Republicans.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—Because of the result of the election on Tuesday the Democratic Aldermen last night declared the offices of City Clerk, Commissioner of Streets, and Overseer of the Poor vacant, and then re-elected the present incumbents—G. J. Litterst, R. R. Hagaman, and Fred Wright—for a term of two years. This was done in order to prevent the Republicans and City Club men from capturing the offices. The latter are very angry and declare the action illegal in view of recent legislative action, but lawyers say the action is proper.

Not much sympathy is expressed for the Republicans, who some years ago did something quite similar.

The board also elected two Water Commissioners—Dr. G. T. Applegate, reappointed, and Charles McCormick, both Democrats.

BRING THE CHILDREN

bless their little hearts and happy faces! Why not let a bit of Summer time get into their lives before the buds start? Never mind if they do crowd a little—the doves and flowers and Easter greens won't mind—nor will you—nor will we.

WOMEN'S EASTER GLOVES.

Very best real Kid Gloves. Not a word of the makers' name. If we told that the price would be $2 a pair—and you'd gladly pay it. No $2 gloves in the market excel them. All sizes, all colors,

tans, browns, modes, blacks, butter, cream, black with white stitching

4 buttons all of them, pearl buttons, and the price **ONE DOLLAR.**

Also 3-button Pique Stitched Gloves, the favorite and the scarcest, at the same price. White and butter, black embroidered in black.

We want you to know our glove store, the maker wants both of us to look to him; this is his way of bringing it about.

Only two pairs to a buyer.

Broadway.

EASTER MILLINERY

Almost time for New Bonnet parade. Are you ready Madame? We've made choosing delightfully easy—no pawing or poking to get at things. Easy to see, easy to try, and just the cream of the cream for style—modest enough prices.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth St.

FEATHER BOAS

Fine, full, fluffy, real Ostrich Feathers, Beautiful lustre, jet black. Only the very finest quality. Such as you'll want for Easter Sunday.

$5 Collars at $2.50.
$4 Collars at $3.50.
Boas, 1 yd long, $5.90, the $10 kind; others at $7.50, elsewhere $12.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S $35 CAPES AT $22.50

The maker helps us to save you nearly half. Velvet, silk, and fine cloth Capes, about a dozen styles, short and long, handsomely embroidered and jetted. Have been selling right along around town at $35 to $55; we say $18 to $35.

Second Floor, Broadway.

MEN'S EASTER NECKWEAR

At 50c. Such as you have paid $1 for—large flowing end Four-in-Hands and Tecks—new shades and weaves.

Special lot Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Ties and Bows, 35c. or 3 for $1. Regularly 50c. each.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

WOMEN'S EASTER NECKWEAR

Embroidered Yokes of fine Swiss and cambric. A thousand of them. Newest styles—copied in our own work rooms from high-cost French patterns. At $1.65 each, such as you'd pay up to $5 for.

Broadway.

GIRLS' REEFERS

Because prices are so little it doesn't follow that styles are bad. They are not, nor the qualities.

Good cloth Reefers, large sailor collar, extra large sleeves, navy blue, 4 to 14 years, $1.50.

Fine cloth Reefers, large sailor collar, embroidered, belt at back, large full sleeves, navy blue and cardinal, 4 to 14 years, $3.

Fine cloth Reefers, pointed collar, belt at back, collar, cuffs, and belt trimmed with straight and serpentine braid, extra large sleeves, navy blue and cardinal, 4 to 14 years, $4.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

CLOTHES FOR THE BOY

Let him romp and rough it. Cheapest medicine you can get—especially with the clothes costing so little.

These 75 and 85c. Short Trousers are all-wool, and have been $1.45 and $1.75. They'll probably outwear three pairs of any 50c. sorts in town.

Boys' all-wool clay serge Two-piece Suits, short trousers and double-breasted reefer, dark navy blue, 5 to 15 years, $4.50.

Mixed cheviot Two-piece Suits, newest patterns, short trousers, and double-breasted reefer, 5 to 15 years, $4; the $6 kind.

Boys' Sailor Suits, pretty galatea stripes, red-and-white and brown-and-white, large sailor collar, trimm

FREIGHT AGENTS' CONVENTION.

The New-York Association Will Entertain Out-of-Town Delegates.

The annual convention of the National Association of Local Freight Agents will be held in this city, at the Broadway Central Hotel, on Tuesday, June 11. This association is composed of the local freight agents of nearly all the principal cities in the United States. The purpose of the organization is purely instructive. The officers of the association are: E. E. Zeigler, President, Agent Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Smith, Vice President, Agent West Shore Railroad, New-York City; Lot Brown, Secretary, Agent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Newton, Treasurer, Agent Wabash Railway, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. W. Anderson, Chairman Executive Committee, Agent Wabash Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Jackson, Chairman Committee at Large, Agent Northern Pacific, West Superior, Wis.

The topics for discussion include all of the questions of interest to local freight agents throughout the country. The methods discussed and adopted by this association are put into practical operation by all of the members of the association. The association also endeavors to adopt a uniform system of blanks. While entertainment at the National Association meetings is more or less foreign to the object of the association, yet each local association usually entertains, and the members of the New-York association have arranged to show their visitors the terminals of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. There also will be an excursion from Jersey City to Ocean Grove, and a river excursion. Other arrangements have been completed that the delegates may see all that they desire to in New-York and vicinity connected with railway terminals. The association is composed of about 400 members, and it is rapidly growing.

Cutting of Overland Rates.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 12.—The action of the Southern Pacific Railroad in giving notice of withdrawing the sale of tickets to Minnesota points, by way of El Paso, Kansas City, and Fort Worth, and also via Ogden and Kansas City, may lead to a general cutting of overland passenger rates. The action is a direct blow at the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Texas and Pacific, and Missouri Pacific from Pueblo. The Santa Fé shows no disposition to follow in the lead of the Southern Pacific. The Iron Mountain Road has withdrawn from the passenger association.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual meeting of the Illinois, Indiana and Michigan Railroad, held in Michigan City last Thursday, Congressman William Baldwin Smith, Thomas Hefferan, and F. H. Jewell of Grand Rapids, J. E. Wyman of New-York, and H. D. Tuttle of Boston were elected Directors. The road is to run from the Indiana State line to Chicago, connecting with the Chicago and West Michigan and Lake Erie and Western.

—A dispatch from Paris, France, says that the principal complainant against the American Wing, who was arrested a few days ago for obtaining advances upon alleged bogus securities of the "Rock Island, Peoria and St. Louis Railway," is the Wagonlits Company of Paris. Wing is also accused by the head porter of the Hotel Continental and others of offering the mythical shares of the railway mentioned as collateral for loans.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, granted the petition of Thomas C. Platt and Marsden C. Terry, receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, and authorized them to enter into a contract with the City of Hartford, Conn., to construct certain public sewers across land owned by the railroad company.

—The report of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company for the quarter, ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State commission in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $21,079; operating expenses, $18,352; net earnings, $2,726; fixed charges, $6,957; deficiency, $4,211; cash on hand, $2,143; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $32,262.

—M. T. Fitzpatrick, who has been with the Union Pacific fifteen years as General Road Master of the central branch, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis.

—R. C. Marvin, representing the bondholders' committee, on Thursday bought the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad for $200,000.

—Commissioner W. W. Finley of the new Southern States Passenger Association entered upon the discharge of his duties this week.

—F. M. Tolly has been appointed Division Passenger Agent of the Plant system, with headquarters in Tampa, Fla.

—President Isaac L. Requa and all the other officers of the Central Pacific Railway Company have been re-elected.

—There will probably be a conference of anthracite coal road Presidents in this city next Monday.

CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO AT SMYRNA

A Protection to American Missionaries—Movements of Other Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Admiral Meade's squadron left Port au Prince yesterday for Colon, which will be the rendezvous of the fleet for at least a week. The Raleigh and Atlanta will join the Admiral at that point.

The flagship San Francisco reached Smyrna yesterday, whither she was sent to protect American missionaries in case of a Turkish uprising.

The cruiser Charleston returned to Chee-Foo to-day. On April 3 she left that port for New-Chwang, where the Petrel has been in Winter quarters since November. Her commander simply reported her arrival at Chee-Foo saying nothing about the result of his trip, which was intended to release the Petrel, and renew her stores.

The Vesuvius left New-York yesterday for Philadelphia, where she will be placed out of commission at the League Island Navy Yard, until Congress authorizes certain changes in the vessel, involving expenditures for which no money has been appropriated.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain, warmer, brisk southerly winds, probably fair Sunday.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, showers, warmer, brisk southwesterly winds, fair Sunday.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers; warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds, fair Sunday. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, showers, southwesterly winds, probably fair and warmer Sunday. VIRGINIA, showers, warmer, southwesterly winds, fair Sunday. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair except probably showers near the coast and in extreme western portion, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in extreme northern portion, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, cooler in extreme western portion, northwest winds, fair Sunday. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler in extreme western portion, northwest winds, fair and warmer Sunday. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in extreme southern, warmer in extreme northern portion, northwest winds, fair and warmer Sunday. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler in northwest portion, variable winds. LOUISIANA, fair, slightly cooler in northern portion, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing, westerly winds, fair and warmer Sunday. OHIO and INDIANA, generally fair, warmer in northren portion, westerly winds, fair and warmer Sunday. UPPER and LOWER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, generally fair, warmer, westerly winds, fair Sunday. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler in southeast portion, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, followed during Saturday by fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds, fair Sunday. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, variable winds.

A storm of slight energy has moved southeastward over the lake regions, attended by showers in the lake regions, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Showers have occurred on the East Florida coast, elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. The temperature has risen in the middle Atlantic States, New-England, the lake regions and the Northwest, and has fallen in the Western States. Showers are indicated for Saturday in the middle Atlantic and New-England States; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. Fair weather is indicated over the country generally for Sunday.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S

VACATION

EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party will leave **New-York, Saturday, May 18,** on the Large and Elegant Twin-screw **Steamship "Lucania" of the Cunard Line,** for a

SPECIAL TOUR

THROUGH

EUROPE,

Visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, **Norway,** the **Land of the Midnight Sun,** Sweden, Denmark, **Russia,** Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Rhine Country, Holland, Belgium, France, &c.; or, diverging at Vienna, through Northern Italy, the Italian Lake Region, Switzerland, &c. A cruise through the wonderful Fjords of Western Norway, a voyage to the North Cape, and visits to the Great Fair at Nijni Novgorod, and many quaint corners of the Old World. **The Party will be Limited in Numbers.** Other parties at later dates. Send for Itinerary.

Also tours to **California, Alaska, Japan.**

INDEPENDENT RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ALL POINTS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, cor. Union Square, New-York.

Winter Resorts.

Information Free

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND

SUMMER RESORT

ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.

Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.

Address as above,

3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

NOW OPEN.

New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.

2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. P. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.

Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year.

THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

Summer Resorts.

Special Announcement.

(NEW MANAGEMENT.)

FIRE ISLAND,

TEN MILES OUT AT SEA.

GRANDEST SILVERY BEACH IN THE WORLD.

SURF AND STILL WATER BATHING.

SURF HOTEL

and 14 Cottages.

THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL, COTTAGES, STEAMBOATS, AND ALL THE PROPERTY CONNECTED THEREWITH, OWNED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, IS NOW ABSOLUTELY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER. WILL BE READY FOR GUESTS IN JUNE. PARTIES DESIRING EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS, AT POPULAR PRICES, AT THIS DELIGHTFUL RESORT NEAR NEW-YORK CITY, WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS BEFORE MAKING OTHER ARRANGEMENTS TO WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, SPECIAL RATES, &c.

Address until June 15 **P. T. Wall,**

GENERAL MANAGER,

Care of 5th Av. Hotel, New-York City.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from City; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating, and fishing; send for circular. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A Family Hotel. No bar and no transients. Table and service first-class. Rates $10 to $17.50 per week. Reduced prices for June. All modern sanitary arrangements.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Prop.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.

THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, where lady would teach; willing and obliging. 246 East 97th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist in dining room or laundry; personal reference. 162 11th Av., corner 22d St.

Cooks.

COOK—FARMER.—By married couple; no children; first-class man on farm, or on gentleman's place; knows his business thoroughly, having worked in first-class places; wife good cook and laundress, to which last employer will certify in reference or personally, W. D. Farm, 252 6th Av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook; other as laundress; no chamberwork; first-class family; city reference. 318 East 57th St. Miss Hernstrom.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a young woman; city or country; good reference from last employer. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl in private family; good country and city reference; wages, $20. 13 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good testimonials. K. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook; five years in her employ, and whom she highly recommends. 40 West 11th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; to go out for dinner or by day. 662 East 146th St. Peterson.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By French woman, speaking no English. Care of Mme. Chapuis, 106 East 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent and industrious German from Berlin; comes from good family; English, French, and music; for city or country. Siemens, care of Janssen, 333 West 18th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid; hairdresser and neat sewer; or to wait on a sick lady; best personal reference. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian; understands her work thoroughly; good dressmaker and packer; best city reference. L. M., 247 East 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; very good seamstress; dresses hair; best reference; will assist with children. D. P., Box 870 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find a position for her maid as maid or housekeeper; highest reference given; lady can be seen from 9 until 11:30 this week. 6 West 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress, and assist with chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; permanent place; no other work; excellent personal and written reference. D., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and cook to do work for good family; good reference. 15 Lewis St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in an American family; lady can be seen. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as laundress in an American family; city references. 200 East 55th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; present employer can be seen; one and a half years' reference. E. M., 203 East 48th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that can take entire charge from birth; personal reference. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class parlormaid and waitress; six years' references from last employers. 345 West 26th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; can furnish good city reference; last employer can be seen. 304 East 33d St.; ring four times.

Miscellaneous.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MARRIED LADY, (SWISS,) SPEAKING FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SOME ENGLISH, GOOD SEAMSTRESS, UNDERSTANDING EMBROIDERY, WOULD LIKE TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHILDREN FOR ABOUT FOUR OR SIX HOURS A DAY. ADDRESS MRS. E. BOSSHARDT, 51 EAST 9TH ST.

HOUSECLEANING.—By respectable young woman to go out Friday and Saturday to do housecleaning to private families; best city reference. 916 6th Av.; ring Donohue's bell.

MASSAGE and GYMNASTICS.—By Swedish graduate; face massage specialty. Masseure, 344 3d Av.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman, lately landed; town or country; in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every way; first-class references from late employers. J. H., 313 Fair St., Paterson, N. J.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; fourteen years' experience; can be highly recommended by a gentleman, whom he has been with four years; will furnish references as to his ability in valeting and yachting. H. E., care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a first-class butler or valet; single; thoroughly understands his business; leaving on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. B. G., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; age, 30; thoroughly competent; good valet; highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six years' first-class city references. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; excellent valet; tall; good appearance; age, 40; disengaged on the 18th, or when suited; personal reference. Butler, 4 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman, where footman or parlormaid is kept; town or country; personal city references. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; best city references; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address, at present employer's, L. D., 15 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; honest, sober, and obliging; many years in the same place; best city and Brooklyn references. Miss M. Horleine. 506 6th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class German; single; sixteen years' experience in private families; city or country; excellent references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman in a private family; speaks little English; willing to do useful work; good city reference. F., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Just disengaged; three years in last place; tall and of good appearance; strictly temperate; no objection to out of town. R. H. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Age 33; thoroughly understands his business; speaks French; used to traveling; three and a half years' reference; can be highly recommended. C. E., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; good valet; personal references. 56 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By young Swede; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; best of references. J., 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Knows his duties well; strictly sober; has highest personal and written references. Roever, 1,560 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; can furnish first-class personal and written references. M., 995 6th Av.; Harlem.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; single-handed or otherwise; tall and good appearance; best city reference. J. C., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class colored butler in private family; best city reference. William, 117 West 71st St., care of E. Freeland.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; good reference; town or country. H. H., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a thoroughly-experienced English couple; together or separate. 20 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By respectable young colored man as butler; city or country; five years' reference. D. A. Smith, 119 East 84th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef in a private family or club; best city references. A. R., Box 332, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; with private family; thoroughly understands taking charge of private stable; can give six years' written and personal reference from last employer. W. R. B., 152 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses wishes situation for her coachman, who has lived with her 12 years; sober, honest, and obliging; thoroughly understands his business. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; understands the care and management of fine horses and carriages; thoroughly good city driver; sober and reliable; first-class reference. J. M., 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; ten years' reference from last employer; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; sober and willing; good, careful driver. P. G., 146 West 52d.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede; single; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; last employer can be heard from; reference. Coachman, 156 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; single, sober, honest, and obliging; best city references from present and former employers. Coachman, care of Mr. Cognell, 466 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 28; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate; disengaged on account of giving up horses; city or country; best city references. J. E. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly reliable, experienced young man; honest, sober, and strictly attentive to duties; first-class references. N. M., Box 87 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his coachman and groom; careful driver; city or country. R. J. G., Box 823, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; good handler of road and trotting horses; for reference, last employer seen. J. G., 4 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to get position for her man; on account of giving up horses, &c.; he is thoroughly competent and reliable. Martin, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; very best city references. 140 West 39th St. Burr & Co.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober, careful driver; ten years' first-class written and personal reference. Coachman, 124 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; good, careful driver; best city and country references; strictly temperate; not afraid of work. Smyth, 460 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; city or country; has very best city reference; last employer can be seen. E. Rourke, 137 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, all-round man; strictly temperate and trustworthy; best reference. G. B., care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; understands his business; good city driver; highly recommended. M. C., 1,722 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; first-class reference. B. J., 112 East 66th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands his business; good city driver; highly recommended. M. C., 1,722 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duty. Hotel Netherland, Room 310.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to find place for his man, whom he can recommend most highly. J. M. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class city driver; excellent recommendation; four years with last employers, who can be seen. Peter Hussey, 1,258 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands care of horses, harness, carriages; best city references. K., 129 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—First-class city references; English. S. P., Box 95, 1,242 Broadway.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Shop Talk.

From Hardware.

One morning when, by mistake, we had arrived at the store ten minutes before the arrival of the boss with the keys, the men were amusing themselves relating their experiences with various customers.

"Why is it," asked the Tool Man, "that so many people get 'twisted' with corkscrews and screwdrivers?"

"Nature of the tool," suggested the Cutlery Man.

"Whatever the reason," continued the Tool Man, "I have observed the almost universal confusion of screwdriver and corkscrew. It is an everyday occurrence, with ladies as well as men, only a lady asks for a corkscrew, meaning a screwdriver and a man for a screwdriver, meaning a corkscrew, and then look at you surprised."

"Or when they want a 'lid lifter,'" said the Stove Man, "nine people out of ten ask for a 'stove lifter.'"

"Did you ever notice," remarked the Cutlery Man, "how a man or a woman express themselves when at a loss for a name? The woman who asks for 'clear' tacks got what she wanted as quickly as though she had asked for 'tinned' tacks. Such requests give opportunities for mental gymnastics, and thus relieve the lethargic tendencies incident to continuous routine work.

"The other day a lady came rustling into the store; she was one of those nervous, bustling little women, and she wanted a pair of 'twinchers.' Noticing my blank look, she said: 'You know, like this,' making a motion with her thumb and forefinger that at once suggested 'tweezers.' When a man wants an article he can't name, ge gets out a pencil, tears the back from an envelope and proceeds to give an 'idea.'"

"A lady gave me an idea," again remarked the Stove Man, "on selling gas stoves. While showing them to her, she asked some question to which I confessed ignorance. To my surprise she said: 'Well, you may send me this one. I asked Mr. ——, (naming a competitor,) that question, and he told me so much I did not know what to believe, but I do believe you.'"

Hit or Miss.

From The Ram's Horn.

The man who can work and not worry, rest and not rust, is not apt to be an object of interest to an undertaker.

That preacher shoots carelessly who does not hit himself occasionally.

The man who deserves riches can be rich without them.

It is right to fast, but it is wrong to look lean.

A Guess at It.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—Tommy, will you explain the meaning of the sentence, "Seek and ye shall find?"

Tommy—Does it mean the man who is looking for trouble?

Sure Cure in Some Cases.

From The Troy Press.

Remedy for insomnia: Don't speculate.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged married man; no incumberances; private family; eleven years' city reference from last employer. G. L., 325 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; best city references; age, 27; last employer can be seen. H. Boyce, 203 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman and useful man on gentleman's place; understands gardening; country preferred; two years' best reference. G. Green, 688 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man; country preferred; understands everything pertaining to the business; first-class city reference. D. W., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; has worked for him five years; can highly recommend him; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as first or second man; can furnish good references. J. Cunningham, 142 West 52d St., ground floor.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife as a first-class Vienna cook; husband as first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Cook, 216 East 51st St.

COOK and VALET.—By Frenchman; for one or two gentlemen, or small family; city or country; references. Charles Leleux, care Mr. Jewell, 38 West 9th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; no children; understands his business in all its branches; competent to take full charge of gentleman's country place; fourteen years' experience; written and personal recommendations. Gardener, 272 7th Av.

GARDENER.—By a competent married man; one child; understands greenhouses, vegetables, and all branches belonging to a gentleman's country place; best reference. M. H., care of Andrew McGuinness, 134th St. and Southern Boulevard.

GARDENER.—Experienced; excellent recommendations; on private place as head gardener; last employer can be seen; age, 35; Scotch; married; small family. H. D., care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By a young man, with good references; thoroughly understands his business; wages, $25 a month. Chapin's, 371 8th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; good groom, careful driver, milk, and care for lawn and flowers; drive single or double; good recommendations. M. Baine, 312 East 20th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a young Frenchman in a private family; willing and obliging; city or country; good references. J., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman as second man in private family; good references. F. V., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Frenchman in a private family; willing and obliging; country or city; very good reference. P., 135 West 20th St.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—By a Frenchman; speaks English and a little German; competent in every respect; has traveled all over Europe; thoroughly understands his duties; best references from present employer. A. D., 23 West 52d St.

VALET, BUTLER, or to TRAVEL.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; is honest, sober, and trustworthy, and knows his duties well; experienced traveler abroad; speaks three languages fluently. James, 59 West 36th St.

VALET or COMPANION TO A GENTLEMAN.—By an Englishman; tall and good appearance; would like to travel; good reference. F. W., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 23; good references; disengaged end of month. J. Medlock, 113 East 21st St.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED, EXPERIENCED MERchant and clerk, who, owing to cataracts on both eyes, has been unable to work for 15 months, desires occupation of some kind; inside or outside, or both combined; well versed in shipping, export, import, accounts, and good correspondent in English, French, Spanish, and the Scandinavian languages; will, of course, accept moderate wages, and not afraid of long hours; highest references. Energy, Box 111 Times.

ATTENDANT.—By middle-aged Frenchman; thoroughly experienced in care of invalid; don't object to traveling; speaks little English; good reference. J. M., 108 West 29th St.

JANITOR.—By man and wife as janitor or to take care of residence during Summer months; would go to country as useful man; wife as plain cook. John Kirby, 63 Amsterdam Av.

MASSAGE.—High-grade male operators in massage and electricity supplied gratis for outside engagements, or at private sanitarium. 247 West 49th St.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—One of the Standard Dictionary staff, editor, writer, and compiler—indorsed for special work within thirteen years by Messrs. Appleton, Bonner, Cassell, Church, Clowes, Funk & Wagnalls, Harper, Lippincott, Putnam, Scribner, Taintor, Webster, and several other publishing houses, also by famous editors, great newspapers, and well-known business men—is now ready for new contract or engagement. General and special editorial skill. Newspaper experience. Administrative and executive ability, including correspondence. Original, practical ideas. Vigorous, progressive, modern methods. Clean-cut results. A. B. C., Box 128 Times.

WANTED—By a clergyman, temporary work of a light nature. Calvin, Box 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, NOT AFRAID OF HARD work, desires position; A1 penman; reference from last employer. Industrial, 1,338 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position of advancement; can furnish references. C. L. C., 533 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to take care of a house for Summer, or would go to the country; man to drive and woman to work around the house; best reference. Call, Saturday and Monday, King, 490 6th Av., Room 15.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By reliable couple; no children; private house to care Summer months; best reference. 238 9th Av. McSorley.

CARETAKER.—By Swedish man and wife to care for gentleman's house for Summer; city references. Mrs. Nelly Livodi, Jr., 471 West 153d St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A chambermaid and waitress, by private family in country, near New-York; must be Protestant; German or Swede preferred. Call, to-day, at 1 West 46th St., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Jewelry Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Rooms en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—Large rooms for families, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath; en suite or single; breakfast.

70TH ST., 38 EAST.—Handsomely-decorated rooms; private house; choice location; references.

Religious Notices.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.,

will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Park sisters, Cornetists, at morning service.

Moody Male Quartet at evening service.

Seats free. All welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—Chickering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock; addresses by Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Rev. F. M. Hamlin, Rev. B. B. Tyler. Choice song service by the celebrated Beveridge family and choir, assisted by Miss Anna Park, cornetist.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.

EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AN EASTER WEEK TEMPERANCE REVIVAL at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St. and 3d Av., beginning Monday evening; nightly all the week. The gifted and popular temperance vocalists, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, will sing every night, "The Home that Used To Be;" also "It Is Written," "The Brewer and the Sunday School Man," and other appropriate songs.

A.—A.—A.—A.—METROPOLITAN HALL, 14TH St., East of 6th Av.—Two special Easter services. Our new leader, Rev. S. P. Cadman, will speak at 4 and will preach at 8 P. M. Sacred orchestral music at 7:30; also in the afternoon. Gospel service every night and noon during the week. Sunday school at 2:15 P. M. Concert Saturday nights free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Holy communion at 9:45 and 11 A. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 o'clock; children's festival at 3:30; evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) A one-hour service with full choir and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
East 14th St. and Irving Place.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SAINTS', HENRY AND SCAMMEL STS., Rev. William N. Dunnell, D. D., Rector.—10:30 A. M. holy communion; 3 P. M., festival; 7:30, evensong and sermon.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; children's Easter festival, 3:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

AT 18TH ST., 8TH AV., METHODIST.—Dr. John A. B. Wilson's STRANGERS' SABBATH HOME. 10:30, children's Easter celebration; 7:30, sermon. Special music. All welcome.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, April 14, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Communion will be administered at close of morning service. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Easter services; Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., subject, "Christ and Immortality;" 7:45 P. M., subject, "The Young Man and Immortality." Special musical service; morning: Organ prelude; anthem, "King, All Glorious," Barnby; Gloria Patri, Parsons; solo, "Alleluia! Christ is Risen," Shelley; quartet, "Honor and Glory," Costa; anthem hymn, "As It Began to Dawn," Buck; offertory solo, "The Resurrection," Shelley; postlude, "Festal March," Guilmant. Evening: Prelude, Harp and organ; anthem, "Festival Gloria in Excelsis," Wilson; Gloria Patri, Williams; anthem hymn, "Christ, the Lord, is Risen," Buck; offertory solo, "The Risen Christ," Howland; postlude, offertoire (C) Batiste. Regular choir of the church, assisted by a second quartet and harp. E. A. Parsons, organist and director.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic, "The Empty Sepulchre"; and 8 P. M., topic—"The Risen and Glorified Christ."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 125th St. near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Special Easter service at 11 A. M. Easter service of the Sabbath school at 7:30 P. M.

Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. Easter service of the Bible school at 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Bro

We are not open evenings.

Light overcoats $10 to $30.
Prince Albert coat and vest $28 to $35.
Suits $13 to $28.
Derby $3; soft hat $2.75; silk hat $5.
Patent-leather shoe $5.
Three-dollar shoe $2.50.
Five-dollar shoe $5.
Tan shoes $2.50 and $4.
$1.75 neckties 85 cents.
Fifty-cent neckties 50 cents.
Underwear-to-fit.
Shirts-to-fit; collars fit shirts.
Dress-suit case $5 to $17—$5 is enough.
Short-trouser boys' clothes, shoes, hats, furnishings, at cost—to build up business.

Your money back if you want it tells you what we think of 'em.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Easter Sale.

Men's Ties & Gloves.

English long Scarfs,
Four-in-hands, Tecks,
Club Ties and Bows,

50 cts.

Kid Walking Gloves,

English Reds and Tans,

$1.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CONFIDENCE.

A blind man could pick out a suit of clothes from 10 up to 30 dollars at our stores, they're cut so well—and he has our word for the wear of the goods. The usual customer wants more; style, shape and "all wool"—fit afterwards. But we assure you everything; that's the secret of our hold on your confidence.

Light overcoats,	$9 to $30.
Spring hats,	$2.50 and $3.
Easter neckwear,	50 cents.
Silver trimmed canes,	70 cents.
Patent leather gaiters,	$4.

Boys' suits—our store is an emporium for boys—prices under cost in some things.

Open this evening.

HACKETT, CARHART & COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street, Broadway below Chambers Street.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY,

OR

COLUMBIAN ORDER.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

BROTHERS: You are respectfully requested to attend the annual meeting of the society for the election of Sachems and officers in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, on

Monday Evening, April 15, 1895,

at half an hour after the setting of the sun. By order of the Grand Sachem.

JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Secretary.

Manhattan, Season of Blossoms, 4th moon; Year of Discovery, 403d; of Independence, 119th, and of the institution, the 106th.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

So many people will buy clothes to-day.

We're not grasping—we don't want 'em *all.*

But we do want to see those who demand up-to-dateness—style—and they shall not be disappointed.

Correct form is the well-spring of our success; without it we could no more comply with the exigencies of our business—our reputation—than could a boot-black command a nickel for a shine if he used stove-polish.

B'way and 31st St. store open this evening until 9 o'clock.

Pointers:

A few Children's Suits, $3.50; were $6 and $8.
Ladies' Shirt Waists—Confined Styles, $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Easter Gloves, $1.00; were $1.50.
The Correct Derby, $3.
Patent Leather Shoes—New Shapes, $4.
Gorgeous Easter Neckwear, $1 and $1.50.
Top Coat—a Beauty, $15.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

FUNERAL OF W. JENNINGS DEMOREST

Services Held at the Reformed Church, and a Special Train Bore the Body to Mount Kensico Cemetery.

The funeral services over the remains of W. Jennings Demorest, the well-known Prohibitionist and owner of Demorest's Magazine, were held yesterday morning at the Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The church was well filled with the friends of the deceased. The coffin was literally buried in masses of lilies of the valley, and there were many wreaths on the altar. One floral offering represented the gates ajar, and another, which was composed of lilies of the valley, was in the shape of a pillar with a cross.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Demorest, Dr. and Mrs. Gano, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rea of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Demorest, and Mr. John Demorest.

The pall bearers were the Hon. J. J. Little, Mr. Demorest's partner for twenty-five years in the printing business, representing Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Typothetae; John Lloyd Thomas, Secretary of the National Constitutional League, of which Mr. Demorest was the President; Prof. Samuel Dickie of Michigan, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee; A. C. Bechstine, Elder in the Reformed Church; Dr. N. Downing of Poughkeepsie, Chairman of the New-York State Prohibition Committee, and the Rev. H. B. Hudson of Long Island. All the pall bearers were intimate friends and co-workers with Mr. Demorest.

The music was rendered by a male quartet. The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., the pastor, and the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the services. They both paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased.

After the services the remains were conveyed to the Forty-second Street station, and from thence by special train at 11:30 to Mount Kensico Cemetery, where they were interred.

Among those present at the services were W. T. Wardwell, Joseph A. Bogardus, J. Brooks, Dr. C. E. Latimer, E. G. Barton, J. H. Laird, and George Gethin. The Sorosis Society was represented by the President, Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. Maude K. Clarke, the Rev. Phoebe Hannaford, Miss Alice Croly, Mrs. M. E. Trauptman, Mrs. Margaret W. Raven, Mrs. Josephine Kuhne, Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Augusta R. Kidder, Mrs. M. A. Kidder, Mrs. Caroline Jenkins, Mrs. Mary E. Newton, Mrs. Charlotte J. Bell, Mrs. Mary C. Ball, Mrs. Abbey R. Fulton, Mrs. Minnie E. Stimson, Mrs. Maude W. Tooker, and Mrs. Esther Herman.

Mrs. Demorest is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sorosis.

STATE HEATH BOARD'S MEETING

More Inspectors for Brooklyn Wanted—Dr. B. T. Smelzer Made Secretary—Investigation at Mount Vernon.

The State Board of Health met yesterday in the Murray Hill Hotel at the call of Dr. Florence Donohue, the President of the board. There were present besides the President the following members of the board: Dr. Cyrus Edson, Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. Daniel Lewis, Dr. Case Jones of Rochester, Attorney General Hancock, State Engineer Adams, Dr. N. M. Adams of Rochester, and Owen Cassidy of Montour Falls, N. Y.

The report of Dr. D. F. C. Curtis on his examination at Deveaux College, Niagara Falls, was submitted. Dr. Curtis reported that he found that there had for several years been a few cases of typhoid fever at the college, but that there had not been more cases in the college this year than in the neighborhood. He said that the sanitary condition of the college had been greatly improved, and that the authorities were doing all in their power to improve the water supplies. The report was approved.

A resolution was adopted by the board declaring a certain pool in New-Brighton between a railroad and a natural embankment a nuisance. The authorities were directed to abate the nuisance.

A representative of Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn asked the board to appoint three inspectors to act under the direction of Commissioner Emery; one Inspector to look after Newtown Creek, and the other two to inspect the milk supply of Brooklyn, which comes from Queens and other counties. The board suggested that Mr. Emery put his request in writing, and it would receive consideration at the next meeting.

In executive session, the board appointed Dr. Baxter T. Smelzer of Havana Secretary of the board for the ensuing year.

The board then adjourned. The sanitary condition of Mount Vernon will be considered at the next meeting.

A HANDSOME FRIEZE IN GLASS

Scenes from the Travels of Marquette and Joliet Designed by J. A. Holzer.

A handsome historical frieze in glass mosaic was viewed by a large number of people yesterday at the storerooms of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, 333 Fourth Avenue.

The frieze represents scenes in the travels of Père Marquette and Joliet, the French voyagers who descended the Mississippi River about 1673. It contains 200,000 pieces of glass and 10,000 pieces of pearl. The work is intended to form panels in the rotunda of the new Marquette Building in Chicago. It is to cover a space 4 feet high and 112 feet long. In three of the larger panels the departure of Père Marquette and Joliet from St. Ignace is portrayed.

Another scene is the meeting between Joliet and the chief of the Illinois, the latter holding out the pipe of peace. Every detail of costume is clearly brought out. Another pictorial panel represents the death of Marquette.

Implements used in war and the chase in the seventeenth century are also depicted, and there are full-sized figures of Indians, Canadian voyageurs, and gentlemen of France. Running along the top of the panels there are inscriptions consisting of sentences spoken by the characters represented.

J. A. Holzer designed the frieze, and a year was required in which to complete the work.

Former Police Court Clerk Accused.

A complaint was received at the District Attorney's office yesterday from the Yorkville Police Court against Conrad M. Smyth, a former clerk in that court, charging him with grand larceny.

Smyth, who is now engaged in real estate business, was arrested on March 18 on the complaint of Mrs. Victoria A. Johnson of 65 West Ninety-sixth Street, who says he collected $25 for her and kept the money. When taken before Justice Koch, in the Yorkville Police Court, Smyth was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was released on bail.

Indorsed Mayor Strong's Acts.

The Republican Election District Chairmen of the Tenth Assembly District held a special meeting Thursday night at Assembly Hall, 231 Avenue A. Resolutions were adopted approving Mayor Strong's administration and placing implicit confidence in Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield. A resolution was also passed recommending William Byrnes, a District Chairman, for a Police Justiceship.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Harold Wulff, O. H. Smith, Frederick C. Hanfield, and Roland T. Pfeiffer, the four boys who were arrested Thursday for firing a rifle on the roof of a house in East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, were discharged with a reprimand by Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

—The body of a woman who was suffocated by gas at 224 West Twenty-fourth Street on Thursday, was identified yesterday by Edward T. Orr, as that of Irene Livingston, twenty-one years old, an actress, of Cleveland, Ohio.

—The complaint against Chu Fong, who was arrested for violating the Sunday theatrical law, was dismissed by Justice Ryan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—The Maltine Manufacturing Company will move to Brooklyn as soon as the old National Wall Paper Company Building at Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, can be converted into a warehouse and factory. The Maltine Company has its factory at present in Yonkers. The cost of the plant was $450,000. The Brooklyn factory will give employment to 200 persons.

—For the continuation of the Bushwick Avenue water main there will be required 1,550 tons of 30-inch pipe; 290 tons of 20-inch pipe, and 43 tons of special castings. Commissioner White yesterday opened proposals for this work, and the lowest bidder was the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company, at $19.90 a ton for the pipe and 2 cents a pound for the castings.

—Justice Bartlett, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the Superintendent of the Asylum at Matteawan to produce Fannie Korn in court at Newburg April 20. She was charged with infanticide, and was afterward adjudged insane. Her counsel declares she has recovered her reason.

—The Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Prospect Place, near Sixth Avenue, has extended a call to Samuel Riddagh, a theological student of the Philadelphia Reformed Presbyterian Seminary.

—A sneak-thief stole a silver tray and two silver cups from the office of Dr. Susan E. Dunleavy, at 166 De Kalb Avenue. The property was recovered in a pawn shop.

—Special Inspector Franklin reported to Mayor Schieren yesterday nine violations of the trolley speed ordinance.

Yonkers.

—The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church held its annual meeting on Thursday night. The amount of money raised and expended during the year was about $1,000. The following officers were chosen: President—Mrs. Thomas Ewing; Vice Presidents—Mrs. W. H. Doty, Home Missionary Department; Mrs. Samuel B. Hawley, Foreign Missionary Department; Miss Anna Satterlee, Local Missionary Department; Secretary—Mrs. J. L. Porteous; Treasurer—Miss Mollie Flagg; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Lucy Olmstead; Local Missionary—Mrs. H. G. Balch.

—The report of the Yonkers branch of the Needlework Guild of America shows that by the ten sections 1,158 garments were contributed, 116 for men, 270 for women, 91 for boys, 423 for girls, 98 for infants, and 160 miscellaneous, all of which were distributed to local institutions. Mrs. John Reid is President of the branch, Mrs. Andrew Deyo Secretary, and Mrs. A. M. Rose Treasurer.

—The Reaping Circle of the King's Daughters of Westminster Presbyterian Church gave a "rainbow sociable" on Thursday evening, and the colors of the rainbow were used to decorate the lecture room. The young ladies wore aprons of various colors. There were readings, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music.

—The Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club has decided to have a baseball nine to represent it in this season's sports. P. C. Myers, R. H. Robertson, Jr., Harry Holbrook, Jr., and H. P. Douglas are the committee to arrange for its organization.

—Building permits have been granted to Darling & Preston of Mount Vernon for a frame dwelling house on Lot 53, Washington Place, and to C. A. Eckerson for a frame dwelling at 14 Florence Street.

—Last night was the night for the regular meeting of the Anthropology Club, but it being Good Friday, the meeting was postponed until next Monday evening, at the home of Mrs. Larremore.

—The Jenkins Medical Society of this city held a meeting at the home of Dr. S. O. Myers in Mount Vernon, on Thursday evening, at which Dr. Banker read an interesting paper.

—Nepperhan Lodge, F. and A. M., conferred the first degree on Thursday night upon three candidates, one of whom was Commissioner of Public Works Samuel L. Cooper.

Westchester County.

—While tearing down an old frame building on Spring Street, Sing Sing, that was built about eighty years ago, several old ledgers were found between the rafters. One of them had entries of accounts as far back as 1753, and was evidently used in some business conducted in New-York City. The other books were of later date. All were in a good state of preservation, and the writing was remarkably legible, the ink having held its color well, and the penmanship executed in a fine hand.

—The Village Trustees of Sing Sing, believing that the decision at a late public meeting against changing the name of the village to some other one not so well known as the home of a State prison was not representative, although the vote was about ten to one against the change, have ordered a vote to be taken on the question at the charter election to be held on the 30th inst., at which only taxpayers will be entitled to vote.

—Arnold J. Burrowes, aged twenty-two, single, a civil engineering student, was killed on the New-York and Harlem Railroad at West Mount Vernon on Thursday night. He lived at 114 South Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon. He had been to New-York during the evening and, it is supposed, fell asleep on his way home, and awaking as the train was leaving West Mount Vernon, jumped off, meeting his death.

—The Presbytery of Westchester will meet on Monday in the Presbyterian Church in Mount Vernon, and will be continued through Tuesday. The Moderator, the Rev. Dr. O. S. Dean, will preach the opening sermon Monday evening. On Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn will preach on "The Divine Anointing."

—The Rev. H. W. Lockwood, the newly-called pastor to the Baptist Church in Sing Sing, will preach his inaugural sermon to-morrow morning.

Asthmatic Troubles and Soreness of the Lungs or Throat are usually overcome by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant—a sure curative for Colds.—Advertisement.

32 Pages 32 Pages

The New-York Times

A daily newspaper for the family, the business public, and the intelligent citizen; a great newspaper every day in the week, but best on Sunday. Join the fast augmenting army of sensible folk who would prefer to do without their breakfasts than without THE SUNDAY TIMES. In addition to all the news and the regular departments which have for many years marked THE TIMES, to-morrow's great paper will contain, among other strikingly interesting special articles, the following:

ATTRACTIVE HOMES NEAR BROOKLYN.

An ideal region for suburban settlement rapidly being developed. Healthful and swept by cool ocean breezes. Residences for persons of moderate means, as well as for those more favored by fortune, built and being built. Restrictions guarantee freedom from disturbing elements. The territory is well supplied with steam and trolley roads, and all parts of it are easily accessible from both New-York and Brooklyn. The Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, too, is a residential section which is being more and more appreciated.

Potomac Herring Fishing They are taken in large quantities about Washington. An expert on their cooking. The "plank" and the gridiron should alone be used. Two species of herring. How they differ.

For Our German Readers The Sunday Times will contain a complete history of the United Swiss Societies of New-York. The strength of the local Swiss colony and its social circles will be reviewed in this article, and the portraits and sketches of the prominent men who are active in all organizations founded by our Swiss fellow-citizens will be presented.

For Summer Needlework After Easter bonnets, embroidery novelties please. Plenty of new designs and effects. The popular Honiton work elaborated. Capabilities of black serge. New weaves and widths in old materials.

The Sphinx's Stony Gaze Enduring history which the ancient Egyptians wrote. In the shadow of the pyramids. Monuments which disappoint some because they are "dilapidated." Scenes marred by impudent Bedouins.

Fish and Herbs Alone Fasting when food is both abundant and cheap. Lent as a measure of devotion. An observance in Palestine which makes the ordinary restrictions seem very light and easy to bear.

Maple Sugar Interests An infant industry, though very old on this continent. The producing area restricted. Much adulteration by wholesalers and retailers. A gift from the Indians. Improvements in methods.

For a Darien Ship Canal New and short route said to have been discovered recently. Through the State of Colombia. Would connect the Gulf of Darien with the Bay of San Miguel. About ninety-three and one-half miles long.

For Our Hebrew Readers The proceedings of the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of the Temple Emanu-El. The chief addresses will be touched upon and each day's celebration reviewed. All interested in this event should read The Times of April 13, 14, 15, and 16. The articles will be accompanied with illustrations.

Music, Art, and the Drama These departments will, as always, contain all the latest news in their respective fields, with interesting comments thereon.

Book Reviews The page containing the reviews of books will have as its leading article a notice of Archibald Forbes's sketch of Colin Campbell in the English Men of Action Series. Other books reviewed will be a new sketch of Augustine's missionary journey to England and conversion of the King of Kent, a volume setting forth curious legal and other facts in the history of English families, a severe exposure of Mme. Blavatsky's pretensions as a teacher of Oriental religion, and one or two other interesting books.

It is the purpose of The Times to publish a series of ten articles on succeeding Sundays, beginning to-morrow, illustrating and describing low and moderate cost cottages and residences of the most approved and modern style, and showing different styles of architecture, rural, Swiss, Colonial, &c., for suburban and city building. To-morrow's article will tell how a model cottage can be built for $550.

To-morrow's Times will contain the second installment of the interesting Revolutionary correspondence between Washington's headquarters at Harlem Heights and the State Government at Fishkill.

The third installment of Capt. Charles King's exciting story "FORT FRAYNE" will appear in to-morrow's TIMES.

It is always economy to get the best, and the

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EMANU-EL'S CELEBRATION

Golden Jubilee Services in the Fifth Avenue Temple.

ADDRESS BY DR. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL

Fifty Years of Prosperity for the Jewish Congregation — Elaborate Preparations for Coming Ceremonies.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was begun last night in the presence of a large assemblage of members and invited guests. The celebration is to continue to-day, to-morrow, and Monday, and the festivities have been arranged with an elaborateness superior to any similar occasion in the history of Reform Judaism on this continent.

The preparations for this jubilee have occupied the attention of the committees in charge for the last two months, and no effort has been spared to make the event a memorable one. The programmes for the four days of the golden jubilee contain many novel and interesting features. The decorations are particularly striking, and many compliments have been paid to Mr. H. Moses, President of the Committee on Decorations, and his assistants. The pillars of the temple are entwined with evergreens, while throughout the building there is a wealth of rare flowers and plants. The Stars and Stripes are also displayed. Suspended from the roof is a floral design which bears the inscription:

1845—1895.

5655 A. M.

The services last night consisted of the regular Friday evening ritual, with an address by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, senior rabbi of the congregation. The ceremonies began at 5 o'clock with an organ voluntary and a chorus by the choir, directed by Frank Van der Stucken.

On the platform were seated Dr. Gottheil, the Rev. William Sparger of the Temple Emanu-El, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, and Lewis May, President of the congregation. The Rev. William Sparger, the cantor, led the service, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman offered prayer.

Dr. Gottheil then delivered the following address, which was entitled "Stretching Out of His Wings Through the Breadth of the Land":

"In one of our ancient benedictions for a joyous occasion there occurs this thanksgiving: 'Blessed be our God, with whom dwelleth joy.' Literally, 'in whose dwelling place there is the joy.'

"I reiterate this blessing to-night in your name, because a ray of that pure and holy gladness which is before the face of God always has fallen into this earthly sanctuary, has brightened our hearts, and wings our hymns of praise to heaven. And not for our anniversary alone. Let us not forget that we are also celebrating the birthday of Israel, the time when, as the prophet says, 'God took him by the hand and led him from bondage to freedom.'

"That was the time when the everlasting Gospel was proclaimed: 'The true God will be served by true men, and free men only can be true.' It has gone forth to the ends of the earth, that great trumpet call of soul liberty. What we call the birthday of Israel is in reality the natal day of the dominant religion of the world, for the hollest feast of the Church, her Easter, is the direct offspring of our Paschal feast.

"Had not the descendants of the liberated bondsmen laid the foundation of Christianity broad and deep enough and cemented them with their hearts' blood, how could the Church have been built on it?

"But our joy over the things that were would be sadly marred were they not in harmony with things that now are. I mean, were we not free men ourselves, were any other yoke imposed upon us in this land than the obedience which all free citizens gladly yield to the laws which they have framed themselves.

"When the name 'Emanu-El' was created (it was in the time of Isaiah) the prophet spoke of 'the stretching out of his wings through the breadth of the land.' Can we doubt that it was the mental and political breadth of this land that enabled our 'Emanu-El' to unfold his wings and rise to the upper air? Can we doubt that the motives of faith and the love of culture which animated our founders received an added impulse from the feeling that they need take counsel with no one but their own reason and their own conscience; that they need fear nothing but the waning of their own zeal in the pursuit of their purpose? Can we doubt that the young plantation required American soil and American skies to grow to its full height and yield its full fruition?

"Much might be said on this point, and I must not forestall those that shall speak on these things to-morrow. I could not, however, begin this festival without laying a wreath of gratitude on the altar of our country.

"Now let me briefly say what I consider the true cause of our joy. It is not our prosperity, though we do not underrate it. It is not the beauty of our shrine, nor the impressiveness of our music, nor the praise which we may earn from others—for all these things are no assured sign of inward worth and true desert.

"The first cause of our joy I find in the firmness with which the congregation has upheld the flag which was raised over its cradle: 'Reform, enlightenment, progress, the widening and deepening of the moral sense, and the expansion of the principles of our ancient faith.'

"These were the things which our founders declared to be the inspiring goal of all their efforts, and how often do we see communities forget the love of their youth, follow strange gods when they have attained worldly prosperity and fame?

"Not so Emanu-El. The old flag still waves over our heads. We have never swerved from our path. We still know that there are things to be done, and I am happy to say that though old age has placed its silver crown on the heads of some of those who called for reform at the beginning of our career, it has not chilled the fervor, and they still plead with the fire of youth for the liberation of our faith from the incumbrances of the dark ages.

"Secondly, I find that, with this deathless fervor, there still remains the attachment and devotion to our Judaism. Jews we were, and Jews we are, and Jews we will remain, so help us God, the God of our fathers.

"And the people of His covenant and the people of the book shall be our brethren, wherever they are scattered, whatever insult or disgrace be attached to that name. Our hearts shall be open to them and our hands held out to them; and whatever it is in our power to do for their welfare, it shall be done with willingness and alacrity.

"In the third place, I find that we have maintained the same spirit and method of action which this congregation adopted at the beginning. The freedom we claim for our community from the outside we have ever accorded to those within the community. With mutual forbearance and the broadest toleration, we have endeavored to find our path through every difficulty and searched for the way of peace through all differences of opinion. And so strong is our faith in these principles that we face the problems of the future with confidence that they will be solved without the least disturbance of the friendliness and good-will that have hitherto ruled in our congregation.

"And finally, we have seen in the favor with which Heaven has blessed our efforts an obligation to seek our place in the fore rank of those who labor in the cause of humanity, who endeavor to serve their God by prayer and worship, also by compassion for the suffering children. We know that since much has been given to us, much is demanded of us. Of all the honor before men we covet most that of being known among the lowly and the suffering as a refuge from the storms of life and a shelter from the arrows of misfortune. This shall be our continual thanks offering; this the perpetual light that shall burn undimmed before our sanctuary.

"Of my own feelings at this hour I cannot trust myself to speak. But I cannot close without reiterating to you the words I have spoken in this place before—that your kindness and confidence have sustained me and rewarded me; sustained me in all my labors and been my ample reward for everything that I would do for you.

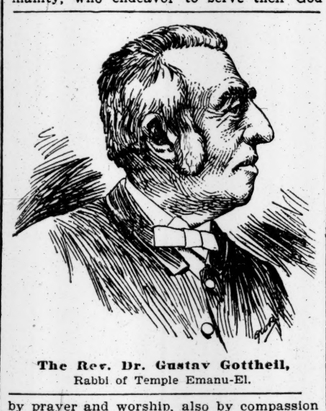
"In serving you to my last breath, I shall never cease to thank God that He has led me into your midst and spared me—if not as I hoped to be, yet in strength and health—to celebrate this festival of thanksgiving with you."

Before the audience dispersed Mr. May announced that the committee regretted to be compelled to announce that there were more requests for seats than could be granted. The ceremonies this evening, he said, will begin precisely at 8 o'clock, and gentlemen are requested to appear in evening dress. Admissions for to-night and to-morrow morning will be by cards only.

The children's celebration will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the auditors are expected to be seated by that hour. The evening ceremonies to-morrow will begin at 6 o'clock, and visitors are requested to be in their seats at that time. Mr. May also announced that in the future the time for the Friday evening service will be 6 o'clock, instead of 5 o'clock.

For the services to-day and to-morrow there have been special musical programmes arranged, which will be rendered by a mixed chorus of fifty voices and an orchestra of fifty instruments, under the direction of Frank Van der Stucken.

Temple Emanu-El.



The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

—Miss Monaghan's Musicale.—A musicale and recital will be given at the Hotel Waldorf by Miss Florence Forster Monaghan on the afternoon of April 24 at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Monaghan will be assisted by Mrs. Sidney Harris, Miss Emilia Anthon, Miss Clara Winters, harpist; Joseph Braune, mandolinist; B. V. Giannini, accompanist, and Everet Jansen Wendell. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. Herman H. Cammann, Mrs. John H. Cole, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Julia H. Henry, Mrs. Hermann, Mrs. Louis J. Jones, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Miss Philipse, Miss Robbins, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Faneuil D. Weisse, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

—To Sail for Japan.—Miss Julia Lowery, daughter of the late Grosvenor Lowery, will sail soon for Japan, where she will join her sister, Mrs. Frank Pennington Ball, with whom she will spend the Summer.

—Returned from Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, and the Messrs. Barclay, who have been spending the Winter in Europe, have arrived home. They will occupy their cottage, the Dunes, at Southampton, this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Busted arrived here from Italy on the steamship Werra yesterday, and are stopping at the Clarendon. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed will soon go to Lenox, where they will open their new house for the Summer.

—Meets of Hunting Clubs.—The Meadowbrook and Rockaway Hunt Clubs will hold meets this afternoon, the former at the Jericho Toll Gate at 4 o'clock, and the later at the kennels at Cedarhurst at 3:30 o'clock. Among those who are expected to follow the hounds of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club are Francis Gray Griswold, F. H.; Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Magoun, Miss May Boyd, Henry T. Herbert, and Mr. E. Willard Roby.

—To Visit France.—Mrs. Dillion Oliver and Miss Dillon of 671 Madison Avenue will give a breakfast and informal reception with music next week. Mrs. Oliver and Miss Dillon will sail for Europe on April 20, and will spend the Summer in the south of France.

COMING EVENTS.

—Jefferson dinner, under the auspices of the Manhattan Single-Tax Club, Columbia Banquet Hall, 48 East Fourteenth Street, to-day, 6 P. M.

—Schoolmasters' Association of New-York and Vicinity, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—Prof. John Fiske's lecture, Berkeley Lyceum, to-day, 4:30 P. M.

—Regan lecture, Chickering Hall, to-day, 3 P. M.

Saturday
April 13-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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THE USE OF PILOCARPIN

Dr. Waldstein's Discovery That May Cure Tubercular Diseases.

CONSUL GENERAL DE KAY'S REPORT

White Corpuscles Strengthened by Injections so that They Successfully Fight Disease Germs.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The interest aroused by the publication in United Press dispatches of the discovery in Berlin by Dr. Louis Waldstein of a cure for consumption and cancer has caused the Department of State to make public the full text of the official report from Consul General De Kay, at Berlin, which has just been received. It is as follows:

"The coming medical congress at Munich is likely to give no little attention to a discovery made by Dr. Louis Waldstein of New-York, which is announced this week in the Berliner Klinische Wochenchrift, the most serious and trustworthy medical weekly in Germany. The Congress will have much to say about Loffler and Behring Heilserum for the cure of diphtheria, and, as Dr. Waldstein's discovery in a certain sense completes the Heilserum, acting favorably on patients whom the serum does not cure, the new idea of the American can hardly fail to be noticed.

"I have thought that such a discovery, even if it only cured the obscure and hitherto incurable disease of the skin called lupus, ought to be known at once in America, where it may save lives and shorten much affliction.

"During his earlier studies in New-York, Dr. Waldstein--born in that city and the possessor of a large practice there—had his attention called to pilocarpin, an extract usually sold in crystals, from the jaborandi, a Brazilian plant, (Pilocarpus pennatifolius.) This well-known alkaloid acts powerfully on the salivary and the sweat glands.

"At the same time, Dr. Waldstein was trying to discover the effects of the stimulation of various glands, like the thyroid, lymphatic, &c., on the entire system. He made the discovery that pilocarpin exercised the most surprising effects on the lymphatic glands and the entire system, to which we ascribe the elaboration of the lymph, or white corpuscles of the blood.

"Having given himself a year's holiday, he passed some time at the hospital at Nancy, France, where many consumptives and other patients affected with forms of tuberculosis were watched by him. Then, coming to Berlin, he passed the last four months at the Urban and enjoyed all that hospital's generous welcome to serious foreign students.

"It was there that he proved to himself the truth of his reasoning on the relations of the lymphatic system to diseases like lupus, as well as tuberculosis in other forms, to diphtheria, and other diseases still.

"The key of his discovery is this: By successive injections of minute doses of pilocarpin in the veins he arrives at a gradual stimulation of the lymphatic system. That system increases the white corpuscles in the blood, which corpuscles, as is well established through Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, Hankin of Cambridge, and Buchner of Munich, in some way not generally agreed upon, do certainly overcome and cause to be harmless those poisonous particles in the blood which produce disease. Metchnikoff thinks that the microbes which destroy the red corpuscles of the blood are swallowed and englobed alive by the white corpuscles. Hankin and Buchner think that the white corpuscles merely absorb the dead microbes, and therefore call the white corpuscles 'alexine,' or protective particles. Dr. Waldstein goes to the fountain whence these white corpuscles spring and tries to enliven its action and productiveness, when, through disease, these health-giving particles have become too few to keep the blood in proper order.

"Dr. Waldstein has not had time to watch the effect of his discovery in relation to tuberculosis of the lungs, but the reasoning that led him to what he has already achieved was equally good for the cure of this terrible scourge of mankind.

"He strongly advises physicians to try pilocarpin in the early stages of consumption, and, indeed, in all diseases where the lymphatic system is involved, because of its stimulating action upon the organs of that system and the consequent production of white corpuscles. He has satisfied himself that pilocarpin, when injected in the veins, forms a trustworthy test for the presence of tubercular disease in man and in animals, giving the physician the strongest possible certainty in the diagnosis of obscure cases.

"A striking instance of the truth of his reasoning is the case of a man twenty-four years old, a Berliner, who has had a lupus on the back of his right hand for twenty-two years and was thought incurable.

"Relief was immediate after the first injection, and the hand is almost healed. This cure has created a sensation among medical men, and some hope that the road to the cure of cancer also has been entered.

"Dr. Louis Waldstein is a well-known physician of New-York, born in that city some forty-two years ago. His father was for many years a leading optician, and his younger brother is Dr. Charles Waldstein, the archaeologist, recently appointed Slade Professor at the University of Cambridge, England."

PHYSICIANS ARE CAUTIOUS.

They Hesitate to Express Opinions About Dr. Waldstein's Discovery.

Although physicians in this city discussed the reported new method of curing cancer and consumption with a good deal of interest yesterday, they were individually very cautious about committing themselves to definite opinions as to its probable efficacy.

Since the failure of Koch's lymph to effect a radical cure of consumption, though the German Emperor stood sponsor for its usefulness, medical men have fought shy of new ways of curing old diseases. The undoubted success of antitoxine as a remedy for diphtheria altered their attitude for the moment, but they have relapsed into their habitual conservatism in estimating the probabilities of Dr. Louis Waldstein's new use of pilocarpine.

At the New-York Cancer Hospital it was said no use would be made of the new discovery for the present. The surgeons in that institution rely on the old-fashioned remedy of the knife, with the single exception of Dr. Coley, who has charge of the chronic ward, and who has used the erysipelas treatment with what he considers a fair degree of success.

One physician recalled the fact yesterday that Dr. Waldstein's discovery followed naturally an announcement made several years ago by a foreign physiologist named Horbaczewski, who declared that pilocarpine increased the number of white corpuscles in the blood and also increased the size of the spleen, where the white corpuscles are manufactured in greatest quantity.

Dr. Horbaczewski thought this result was due to elimination of uric acid from the blood, and that there was a distinct though unfathomable relation between the departure of the uric acid and the increase in the number and consequent efficiency of the white corpuscles.

A distinguished physiologist who did not wish his name to be used said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times in reference to the whole subject:

"Cancer, consumption, and gout are diseases more or less peculiar to civilization, and it would not surprise me in the least if it were ultimately discovered that the permanent cure of all three of them was found to be some method of treatment which will increase the number of white corpuscles in the body.

"Civilized men live too much in overheated air and in impure air. They eat too much animal food and take too little exercise. The system therefore becomes choked up, and some one part or other of the body undergoes degeneration.

"Here is where inherited tendencies come in. If a man have weak lungs the germs of consumption find a lodgment there. If he have a tendency to gout, the uric acid seizes upon the lime and soda in the tissues and forms deposits around the joints. There is every reason to believe that cancer is due to the presence of a germ similar to that which causes consumption, though the bacillus of cancer has not yet been definitely established.

"The part played by uric acid in all these changes is very important. In itself uric acid is a sign of imperfect oxidation of the waste products of the tissues of the bodies. If enough oxygen, the vital principle of air, is supplied to the internal fires of the body the result is urea, which is soluble and which readily passes off by the kidneys and skin. When there is not enough oxygen, uric acid is formed, which is very insoluble.

"The hurtful effect of this uric acid is that it prevents, in some way which we do not at present know, the proper nourishment of the tissues of the body. Diseased changes which would not be possible in its absence occur with great readiness in its presence. In the case of cancer, two or three cells appear, which have the power to increase and multiply with great rapidity. They are soon ripe and soon decay.

"The cancerous lump grows and spreads. The new cells follow the canals which carry the lymph through every part of the body to the nearest glands. From these glands, which are lymph junctions, the cancer finds an easy path through the body.

"Now, the white corpuscles are the scavengers of the body. They try their best to remove every impurity, whether it be the result of disease germs or the effect of imperfect oxidation of the tissues. If there are enough of them, they will check consumption, cancer, gout, local inflammations, such as colds, or, in fact, any diseased condition of the tissues.

"If pilocarpine or any other drug really increases the number of these white corpuscles, the general cure of disease is within our reach. Just as bodily cleansing with soap and water is healthful by removing impurities from the surface of the body, so an increase of the white corpuscles would supply us with internal soap and water for every individual cell of which the body is made up.

"Unless germs find material suitable for their propagation and development they are absolutely harmless. Every man breathes into his lungs the seeds of consumption, diphtheria, and other diseases, but he does not catch the particular malady which the germ represents unless the white corpuscles are not able to kill the germ as soon as they meet it.

"It is quite possible that all diseases which afflict mankind are due to a want of efficiency in white corpuscles, whether in number or quality."

Pilocarpine is obtained from jaborandi, a species of rue found in Brazil. The drug has long been known for its power of producing profuse perspiration after it has been swallowed or injected into the blood.

Ten minutes after it has been taken, the face and neck become deeply flushed. Profuse sweating and salivation quickly follow. The bodily temperature rises with the increased action of the skin and glands.

So far as the action of pilocarpine has been followed in its effects upon the human system, it seems to produce its effect by a stimulation of the nerves which lead to the skin glands.

The great use of the drug heretofore has been in Bright's disease. When the kidneys become clogged up, as they are in this disease, pilocarpin is used to reduce the quantity of fluid in the body.

It has also been used for cold in the head, for rheumatism, and for reducing the swelling in the lower limbs due to weak action of the heart.

When the drug first came into common use, much was expected of it in curing fevers where profuse perspiration was indicated as a symptom of cure, but these expectations were not fulfilled, and its use in such cases has been gradually abandoned.

This renders it somewhat probable that its good effect in cancer and consumption, as observed by Dr. Waldstein, may not be borne out by the experience of physicians generally.

The result of the observations of the surgeons in the New-York Cancer Hospital has been the falling back upon the extirpation of the tumor as the only cure for true cancer. Occasionally nature herself takes a case of cancer in hand and by enclosing the tumor with a fixed wall, sloughs it out. An analagous process is sometimes seen in the case of warts which fall off without treatment.

The practice of innoculating patients suffering from cancer with erysipelas was hailed as a great discovery some years ago, but it is now only resorted to, in this city at least, in chronic cases which are practically hopeless. The rationale of this method of treatment is supposed to be the action of the erysipelas germs either in depriving the cancer cells of the material for fresh growths by using it up, or by rendering it unsuitable for the manufacture of new cancer cells.

Death from cancer results either from the bleeding of the broken down tissues of the tumor, or by the poisoning of the lymph so that it can no longer nourish the other tissues of the body. In the latter case, the patient practically dies of starvation, which medical skill is unable to avert.

THE ORDER OF TONTI TO SETTLE

Assets of $400,000 Allow the Certificate Holders 25 Cents on the Dollar.

The Order of Tonti, when it made an assignment, on May 18, 1894, had nearly 5,000 members in Brooklyn, and William P. Rae of 394 Gates Avenue was made the receiver of the Brooklyn members. Mr. Rae said yesterday that there was now $588,777.43 in cash ready to be delivered to the certificate holders, which was about 25 per cent. of the whole amount due. After this dividend is paid, Mr. Rae thinks that there will be over $400,000 of assets to be realized upon. He is of the belief that eventually the members will receive 50 per cent. of their certificates. The assignee of the order is Francis S. Brown and the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

REFUSED TO GIVE UP THE MAN

Gov. Werts Said There Was a Plot Back of the Requisition.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 12.—Daniel E. Joyce of this city was arrested a week ago on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois on the ground that, while in business in Macomb, Ill., in 1888, he had been guilty of forgery. Gov. Werts, after hearing the case, refused to sign the extradition papers, and this morning Joyce was released. He says the charge was a trick by which his partner hoped to get him back to Macomb in order to bring a civil suit against him. He refused to disclose the nature of the trouble between him and his partner.

Post for Saxton's Brother-in-Law.

ALBANY, April 12.—When the Commissioners of Public Buildings held their session, in January, at which the places at their disposal were parceled out, it was stated that the position of keeper of the Geological Hall was given to Lieut. Gov. Saxton. Mr. Saxton's brother-in-law, Dayton P. Stowell of Perry, Wyoming County, to-day assumed the position, displacing Frank J. Hillenbrandt, who had filled it for the last twelve years. Mr. Hildenbrandt left for Washington to accept a place under the Public Printer, being a personal friend of Thomas E. Benedict.

Swans in Northport Harbor.

NORTHPORT, L. I., April 12.—For several days two large swans have been swimming about the waters of Northport harbor. They appear to be quite tame, and will allow persons to approach to within a short distance of them. It is known that two swans have made their home in Huntington Harbor for years, and it is thought that they are the same ones and have started on a tour of inspection of north shore harbors, probably with the intention of moving on May 1.

An Illegal Voter Sent to Prison.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—John Riley, who voted in the First District of the Seventh Ward on election day under the name of Michael Sasse, was arraigned before Judge Hopper, in the Court of Special Sessions, to-day and pleaded guilty to illegal voting. He was sentenced to one year in the State prison.

For Princeton's Commencement.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—The Faculty of Princeton College has made the following commencement appointments:

Latin Salutatory—W. D. Ward of Rochester; English Salutatory—D. F. Platt of Englewood, N. J.; Valedictory—R. D. Hatch of New-York City.

FRAUDS IN NEW JERSEY

Ex-Senator Martin Is Warned Not to Commit Perjury.

HIS MEMORY POOR AS TO CHECKS

A Member of the Investigating Committee Characterizes Pass Issues as a 100 Per Cent. Steal.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—The Senate investigating committee which is exposing the corruption in the management of State House affairs during the last five years resumed the taking of testimony in the Senate Chamber this morning. In reporting the day's session, Counselor Corbin called attention to certain matters in connection with the State Board of Arbitration, taking the facts from the board's minute book. They showed that the board performed scarcely any duties.

Lewis D. Robertson, a member of the State Board of Arbitration, testified that he received his appointment through the influence of ex-Senators Martin and Cornish.

W. H. Martin of Hunterdon County, one of the ex-Senators mentioned, was then called. He testified that he was under no obligations of any kind to Robertson, and that Robertson was under no obligations to him.

Mr. Corbin read the latest State law on the subject of perjury to ex-Senator Martin, saying that he did this in view of certain evidence in his possession. Mr. Corbin then asked the witness if he had not received a certain part of Robertson's compensation from the State.

"Never got a cent," replied ex-Senator Martin.

"You have cashed checks for him?" said Mr. Corbin.

"I couldn't say; haven't any recollection," said Mr. Martin.

Mr. Corbin showed to the witness four checks received by Mr. Robertson from the State for compensation as a member of the Board of Arbitration. They were all indorsed by Robertson and Martin, showing that Martin had drawn the money.

Mr. Martin swore he had no recollection concerning the checks at all. One of them he had cashed at a Trenton bank, another at a Lambertville bank, one in Philadelphia, and another somewhere else. Mr. Martin admitted that he was the President of a bank named the Union National of Frenchtown.

Mr. Corbin showed to Mr. Martin a large number of the other checks of Robertson's which the witness had indorsed. These checks bore marks of the witness's own bank, but he declared that he was unable to say whether the checks had been deposited or whether they had been presented for payment. He said he had been very ill recently and as a result had partly lost his memory. He was very certain, however, that he had received no money from Robertson in an illegal way.

Charles S. Hill, bookkeeper for Schwenk & Stillwagon, dealers in cloths at Philadelphia, testified that on July 6, 1893, Martin had his house cash a check that bore Martin's indorsement under Robertson's. The witness sent the check to the Chestnut Street National Bank and drew the money for Martin.

At this point Mr. Corbin stated his intention to take up an entirely different subject. He showed from the official records that nearly all the County Clerks in the State were in arrears in the matter of turning over fees collected by them and overdue to the State Treasury. A number of Clerks who died recently had no returns at all. Among them were William Smith of Essex, and James H. Patterson of Monmouth. Clerk McLaughlin of Hudson County settled a part of this morning. "These moneys," said Mr. Corbin, "are revenue of the State. The State is entitled to them." The law requires these returns to be made by the County Clerks within ten days after the expiration of each term of court.

A. C. B. Haven, present Clerk of Ocean County, testified that the law on the subject of fees was confusing. He had made many efforts to find out how to make his returns. He was in office more than three years before he received any blanks from the Controller's office.

The witness made a sensational revelation by stating that he had considerable correspondence about the matter with Leon Abbett, Jr., who was the Controller's counsel. This was in 1891.

Robert L. Barber, Clerk of Camden County, suggested that a law be passed prohibiting Clerks from filing documents unless the fees are sent in with them.

After recess Mr. Corbin opened up the subject of free transportation of State officials over the railroads. Mr. Corbin, in his comments on the subject, said that this transportation was secured through the military department of the State, the orders having been issued through the office of the Quartermaster General of the State. The Quartermaster General's chief clerk, S. S. Armstrong, testified that his superior's authority for issuing the orders was the Governor of the State, who is Commander in Chief of its armies.

Mr. Corbin had the witness submit a detailed statement showing that scores of passes of this kind had been furnished upon the requisition of Bernard J. Ford, late Superintendent of the State House. The passes were used by State House employes not in the military department, and the State paid the bills. The Governor requested and received a batch of blank transportation orders for persons in his department, and the State also paid for these. Senator Ketcham characterized this as a particularly mean steal, since the State received no return percentage.

"It is a 100 per cent. steal," he added.

Mr. Corbin said some of the passes were used legitimately, but the great majority were not.

The present Superintendent of the State House, John Bonnell, testified that there had been no occasion for his employes to use this kind of transportation. Military transportation is no longer furnished to the Executive Department. Eugene J. Murphy testified that Superintendent Ford frequently procured military passes for employes of Mullins & Co., Jersey City furniture dealers.

Mr. Corbin resumed consideration of the printing and advertising bills of the State. From $174,694.04, spent in this way in 1891, the bills have risen until in 1894 the aggregated over $200,000. The printing done under contract represents about one-fifth of this sum. Charles Bechtel, the printing expert employed by the State, testified that the State paid for translation into German by the page. The translator got as much for figures as for words. Mr. Corbin called attention to one thousand pages of German printing made up mostly of figures, and stated that German and English figures were alike. Yet the translator was paid full price for translation. Expert Bechtel testified that most of the German documents printed in past years could be found among the rubbish in the State House sub-cellars.

Five thousand copies of Gov. Werts's last message were ordered printed in German by the late Legislature, and the whole lot of them are in the sub-cellars. There has been no demand whatever for them. The expense per year for the German work is about $20,000.

Otto H. Heinz, of the Heinz Printing and Lithographing Company of Newark, was next examined. His company did about $12,000 worth of German printing during the past three years. He was asked to produce a check stubbook showing one of the company's transactions with the State. He did so and it was found that the entries on all the stubs were covered over with pictures representing wood cuts kept in stock by the company. The committee was amazed by the sight. The witness said the book was used by a company out of which the present company was formed. The old company was dissolved, and the stubbook being useless for any other purpose was used by the foreman for displaying proofs of the cuts.

To Celebrate Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

The old Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, situated on Charles Street, near Waverley Place, of which the Rev. James A. Reed is pastor, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary the coming week, beginning to-morrow, when three services, appropriate to the occasion, will be held, followed Monday evening with addresses and a review of the church's history. The celebration will conclude Tuesday evening with an elaborate entertainment. The church edifice is one of the landmarks of the old Ninth Ward, and many influential men of the present day were formerly numbered among its members. The late Rev. Hugh Henry Blair was the pastor for upward of forty years.

ADMIRAL ERBEN HAS IRVING'S GIFT

Officers of the Chicago Present to Their Old Commander the Souvenir Received from the English Actor.

Three chief petty officers, representing the crew of the United States steamship Chicago, waited upon Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, Wednesday afternoon, at the Park Avenue Hotel, and presented to him a souvenir from the men of the cruiser, commemorating their recent cruise on the European Station, during the time that Admiral Erben was Commander in Chief.

While the Chicago was in English waters, at Gravesend, Henry Irving, with a party of friends, visited the ship, and received an ovation from the members of the crew. Loud and lusty cheering followed him, upon his departure, as he was conveyed ashore in the steam launch. That the incident was a surprise and pleasure to him was manifested a short time afterward, when, in remembrance of the visit, he sent as a present to the crew, a large and handsomely framed cartoon, drawn by Mr. Thomas Nast, upon the mount-margin of which the eminent actor had inscribed the words:

> To the Crew of the United States Flagship Chicago, I beg to present this work of my friend, Mr. Thomas Nast.
> HENRY IRVING,
> 4th of July, 1894

The cartoon is an original drawing by Mr. Nast, and symbolizes the friendly feelings which American and English Naval seamen entertain for each other. It is a black and white drawing, representing an American and an English blue-jacket, facing one another, with right hands clasped, and above their heads, suspended from the drapery which forms the background, are the coats of arms of their respective nations. Between the two national shields is a portrait of the Queen of England, and below it runs the inscription, "Blood is thicker than water," in the left-hand bottom corner is a picture of the English battle ship Blake, in Boston Harbor, with a view of the Bunker Hill Monument in the distance, and the opposite corner contains a representation of the Chicago, in the Thames, on the same date. Between these two views are the words: "Join and aid in the preservation of law, order, and humanity—that would be the influence of sea power upon history."

During the remaining part of the Chicago's cruise the cartoon was hung on the gun deck, in a central space on the after bulkhead, between the approaches to the cabins of the Admiral and Commanding Officer; and visitors to the ship, passing that part of the deck, always paused to read the inscriptions and to elicit from the marine orderly on duty the story of the presentation of the picture. When the Chicago returned to the New-York Navy Yard to go out of commission, the "old hands" of the cruiser held a meeting to decide upon a permanent abiding place for Mr. Irving's gift. There was no contrary opinion expressed, when it was suggested that the most appropriate custodian would be Admiral Erben; and to him, accordingly, it was presented.

The Admiral was delighted with the gift, and with the idea which associated him so pleasantly with it, and with the cruise, and for the compliment paid him by the men of his old flagship. In a letter referring to the presentation, the Admiral writes: "It shall be kept in my family, as a reminder of one of the most pleasant events of the whole cruise. I remember so well the Sunday at Gravesend, when the men gave Mr. Irving such a reception, cheering him as he left the ship."

CELEBRATION ON CHICKAMAUGA'S FIELD

Secretary Lamont Issues the Programme of the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Lamont has decided upon the main features of the official exercises authorized by Congress in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Parks.

The ceremonies will begin on the battlefield of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, and will comprise the formal announcement of the opening of the park by the War Department representing the Government, two orations by speakers of national prominence, and the proper military display. On the following day exercises in continuation of the dedication, relating to the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge will be held at Chattanooga, with a somewhat similar programme. In case of rain all exercises will take place at Chattanooga, under cover of adequate capacity, to be provided as a prudential measure.

The Secretary will arrange to have all the armies represented in the battles commemorated participate in the dedication by setting apart the night of Sept. 19 to the Union and Confederate armies of the Tennessee; and the night of the 20th to the armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia. The regular army will be represented by the Lieutenant General and a detachment of troops.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its regular annual reunion at Chattanooga the evening of Sept. 18, preceding the dedication, and to this all officials visitors and representatives of the other army societies will be invited.

TRACING SMUGGLERS ON THE CANADIAN LINE

Innocent Purchasers of Smuggled Goods Made to Pay the Duties.

Special Treasury agents are engaged in investigating charges of fur smuggling across the Canadian borders. Their information is that a prominent furrier in Quebec has been in the habit of delivering goods to American customers without paying duty on them. His stock of cloaks, coats, rugs, and other articles in fur is said usually to attract American Summer visitors to Quebec. When they inquire how much the duty will be he assures them that he will take care of the duty. His plan has been to send goods thus sold close to the border to agents, who have smuggled them across the line and have sent them by express to the buyers. The Treasury agents have traced some of the purchasers and presented the facts to them. Since they were innocent of fraud and were reputable citizens, the suggestion to them of smuggling has usually been sufficient to lead them to pay into the Custom House enough money to cover duties. This course has prevented publicity. The Treasury agents think they will be able not only to collect a large sum out of which the Government has been defrauded but to block the system of the Quebec furrier for future operations.

Actor Gentry in a Coroner's Court.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—James B. Gentry, the actor who shot and killed his fiancée, Margaret Drysdale, (Madge Yorke,) the actress, was arraigned before a Coroner's jury this afternoon and formally committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. Gentry has practically recovered from the wounds he inflicted upon himself in an attempt at suicide after the murder.

Daniel O'Reilly, a New-York attorney, and George Munce of Philadelphia represented the accused. A number of the New-York friends of both Gentry and the murdered girl was in attendance. Gentry's defense will probably be insanity.

Plate-Glass Trust's Meeting.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—The members of the recently-formed plate-glass pool, after a three days' session, adjourned at noon today without electing officers. Most of the time was taken up in discussing the policy of the new company, which has a capital of $10,000,000. The consolidated company will have its headquarters in Pittsburg, and thirteen large office rooms have been engaged. Another meeting will be held April 23, when officers will be elected.

An Aid Fund Entertainment.

The ninth annual entertainment and reception under the auspices of the Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., for the benefit of the aid fund, will be held at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, on Easter Monday, April 15. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock.

CLAREMONT AS A RESORT

Something About the Place in Charge of the Park Board.

SOME QUESTION ABOUT THE LICENSE

Once It Was a Farmhouse, but Soon It Became Popular with Riders and Drivers in the Riverside Park.

The recent decision of the Park Board to revoke the Claremont license held for the past five years by E. S. Stokes of the Hoffman House has given rise to considerable comment. It is well known among those who go forth on two wheels or on four that the Claremont is a desirable place to visit. The resort is not a hotel, to be sure, but it is so called, and it is the terminus of a most delightful ride, or drive, through Riverside and Morningside Parks.

The Claremont is a place with a history. Originally it was a farmhouse. It chanced to be located on a piece of ground from which one could see all the glories of the landscape up and down the Hudson River, and, moreover, there were glimpses of the beauties of Manhattan Island. The old house was falling into decay when the park was laid out. Then came the proposition to bury Gen. Ulyses S. Grant on the promontory, whence the most beautiful view obtainable of New-York was to be had. Gen. Grant was buried there, and forthwith came the appreciation of Riverside Park on the part of the people.

Claremont Hotel, so called, was there, and some ten years ago it was suggested to the Park Department that it would be well to keep the place open, as the Casino, and the McGown's Pass Tavern are kept open inside the park limits. M. Bernard secured the privilege of running the hotel.

Here was a story. M. Bernard was the son-in-law of M. Bigot, who kept the confectionery store and restaurant on Fourteenth Street that will be remembered by all the "gilded youth" of New-York of thirty years ago, and even less. The glory of Bigot's had departed. The Maison Dore of the same street infringed upon his prestige, and Fourteenth Street, anyhow, had come to be known as the place where Delmonico kept a restaurant. Nobody else seemed to have a chance in Fourteenth Street. Bigot's was no longer a resort.

M. Bernard, as was said, obtained the privilege of running the Claremont. This was about 1885. He fitted up the place as well as the occasion seemed to demand, and really made it handsome. The great mirrors that were the glory of the old Fourteenth Street place were transferred to the new place, and walls—of glass and framework—were built around the old structure until it seemed as cheerful as any out-of-town place could be. For even the Claremont was out of town ten years ago.

For some reason or another, however, the Claremont lost prestige, and it came about that Park Commissioner Robb, in 1889, was moved to try to make a change. The Hoffman House was then at the height of its renown, and Mr. Robb requested Mr. Stokes to take the lease. He did so, and it was a lease for five years, and has just expired, or is about to expire. The instrument itself will tell the exact date, but, curiously enough, nobody seems to remember the day.

Now arises a strange complication. The lease of the restaurant has arisen whether the Park Board may consistently connive at the sale of alcoholic beverages inside the park limits on Sunday. It is a fact that the pedestrian, or bicycler, or even the driver, who, mercifully to his beast, may be inspired by mercy for himself, has been able to buy at the Claremont a toby of ale, or even a cocktail, provided he would take a cracker, or a pretzel, and a bit of cheese with his liquid refreshment.

This being the case, the question has arisen whether the Park Board is bound to cooperate with the Excise Board in preventing thirsty people from buying beverages on Sunday, and it has been more than suggested that the tenancy of the Claremont shall be vacated. In fact, it has been vacated. Just now nobody knows exactly who is going to run the Claremont. Landlord Stokes is running it on sufferance until somebody shall be declared to be the rightful proprietor of the place. And while this condition of things prevails it seems safe to be no doubt that any thirsty soul will be regaled at the Claremont if he has the price, and if he be an orderly person.

The record of the resort, aside from prohibitionist prejudices, has been as clean as any place upon it. There has never been a complaint against it. It is a restaurant at which some of the best-known society people in town have stopped to take a "5 o'clock tea." It is one of the favorite stopping places of the New-York Driving Club. It is a terminus for the bicyclists who go through Central Park and upward to the west. It is the only house of refreshment open to the thousands of pedestrians who seek each Sunday the upper end of Riverside Park. The question remains open. Shall this place be run strictly in accord with the letter of the law?

Whoever takes the new lease, if the Park Board shall advertise for proposals, would best decide this for himself before taking it. Meantime, before the matter shall be finally settled, there is likely to be a great deal more said.

A CHURCH MAY HAVE AN INHERITANCE

The Keerl Will Leaves a Large Sum Which Will Be Fought For at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland will inherit between $200,000 and $300,000 if Mr. Eversfield Fraser Keerl's will is sustained by the courts. This amount is in addition to the $93,000 legacy from Mrs. Charles Spaight Keerl, which was deposited with New-York bankers for the Maryland Diocese two weeks ago.

There can be no contest over the $93,000 gift, but Mr. Keerl's will is to be contested by Miss Susan H. B. Keerl, sister of Mr. Keerl's father, who claims that it is invalid on the ground that her nephew was insane at the time he executed it. The will was made in July, 1891, and bequeathed the property to Mr. Keerl's mother, stipulating that in the event of Mrs. Keerl's not surviving her son, the estate was to be left to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland, the income to be used in the aid of the diocesan, domestic, and foreign missions.

As Mrs. Keerl died over a year ago, and her son died in New-York March 25, the Maryland Diocese is the only legatee under the residuary clause of the will.

The estate in controversy consists mainly of large tracts of land in the western, northwestern and northern suburbs of Baltimore, and in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Rhode Island.

Mr. Keerl was unmarried. Soon after making his will he was restrained for a year in a private insane asylum in Philadelphia. He thought he was being followed and his life threatened by members of the gang that killed Dr. Cronin in Chicago.

Mr. Keerl was graduated at the Columbian Law School, but never practiced his profession. He inherited most of his property from his father, the late Thomas M. Keerl, a prominent lawyer of this city.

Mississippi River Plans Approved.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Lamont to-day approved the project submitted by the Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of the Mississippi River, from the head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, under the appropriation of March 2, 1895, of $2,665,000, increased $8,000 by the unallotted appropriation of 1894, remaining unexpended. This leaves an available appropriation of $2,673,000.

It is proposed to do all the levee construction by contract, using only hired labor in an emergency.

Burroughs Divorce Abandoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—Actress Marie Burroughs has virtually abandoned her divorce case against Louis Massen. The Commissioner appointed last week to take testimony declared that she must give further evidence on certain points or he could not grant a divorce. The actress afterward left here suddenly.

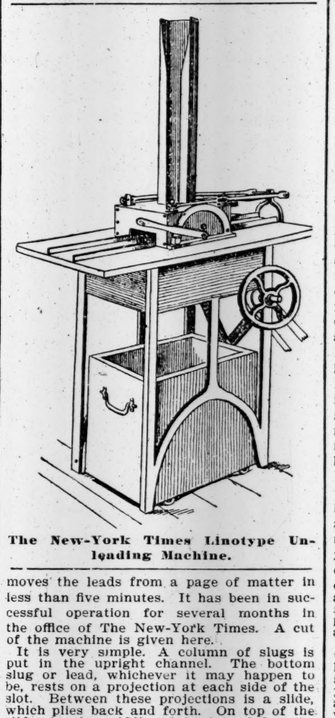
NEW MACHINE FOR UNLEADING TYPE

Does the Work Satisfactorily in Very Much Less Time than It Can Be Done by Hand—Is Very Simple.

With the introduction of machine typesetting came the necessity for various appliances in newspaper and job offices for handling the new forms of metal. The latest invention in this line is one of the simplest and most handy of all the machines that have followed the typesetting machines into the printing offices. It is The New-York Times Linotype Unleading Machine, a device for removing leads from a column of "slugs," as the lines of type cast by a machine are called.

This process of removing the leads by hand is slow and somewhat expensive. It takes a boy half an hour to remove the leads when the matter is dry and about three-quarters of an hour when wet from seven columns of slugs—a page of The New-York Times.

Frank Peterhansl of 365 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, a machinist in the composing room of The New-York Times, has invented and patented a machine which re-



The New-York Times Linotype Unleading Machine.

moves the leads from a page of matter in less than five minutes. It has been in successful operation for several months in the office of The New-York Times. A cut of the machine is given here.

It is very simple. A column of slugs is put in the upright channel. The bottom slug or lead, whichever it may happen to be, rests on a projection at each side of the slot. Between these projections is a slide, which plies back and forth. On top of the slide, in the middle of it, is a ledge the thickness of a lead. When the slide is drawn to one side the column of slugs falls so that the bottom lead or slug rests on the projections at either end of the slot. When the slide is forced to the other side under the column of slugs it carries along one lead or slug, which is caught on the ledge. If a lead, then it falls into a chute which carries it to a galley, along which it is pushed by arms working on a little lever.

If a slug is caught by the slide, its thickness forces back a little lever, which works a switch in the chute, which throws the slug through another channel into a box on the floor. The lead does not work the lever, because it is so thin as to pass under it. Each movement of the slide back or forth removes a slug or a lead from the column. There is a galley at each side to receive the leads, and the switches on each side throw the slugs into the same box on the floor.

It does not make any difference in the working of the machine whether the matter is wet or dry or whether there are several slugs or several leads next to each other. The slugs will, one after the other, press back the lever which works the switch, or the leads will successively pass under it.

A lever at the side regulates the machine for use on agate, nonpareil, minion, or any other size of type. The machine saves the services of a boy and pays for itself in less than six months.

TO MAKE A GAS COMPANY REFUND

Suit Begun in Brooklyn Charging an Unnecessary Outlay for Lamps.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, mandamus proceedings will be begun to-day to compel the Kings County Gas and Improvement Company to pay $65,520 to the City Treasurer. Edward M. Grout is counsel for Walter E. Pasfitt, a taxpayer, who is suing Supervisor Cornelius Furgueson in the interest of the city.

Mr. Grout yesterday sent this letter to Corporation Counsel McDonald:

Brooklyn, April 12, 1895.

Albert G. McDonald, Esq., Corporation Counsel:

Dear Sir: In relation to the bill of the Kings County Gas and Improvement Company, concerning which you spoke to me this morning, I have received information indicating that twenty per cent. of that bill is illegal and unauthorized for the reason that at least 780 of the 3,900 lamps charged for (and probably a larger number,) are situated upon so-called streets, which are not public highways, nor opened to the use of the public, as the statute (Laws of 1888, Chapter 576, Section 14) requires.

This is a matter which was not alleged in the complaint in Parfitt vs. Furgueson, nor was any evidence taken, nor any decision made, concerning it on the trial of that action. In fact, the information on this point was obtained since the determination of that case.

I have the reports of the surveyors employed by the Citizens' Association of New-Utrecht, containing the facts in detail on this point with the names of streets and number of lamps on each street, and the same, with any aid that I can render in the matter, are at the disposal of yourself and of the City Auditor. In behalf of the Citizens' Association I protest against the payment of any bills for gas lighting in the late town of New-Utrecht until these facts are fully inquired into. I am advised that the City Auditor can and should make such inquiry before passing upon the bills.

If the facts are found to be as I am advised it would follow that the city has a valid claim for the repayment of all moneys paid for such illegal lamps, being 780 lamps at $28 each for three years, or the sum of $65,520, which should certainly be offset against any sums otherwise due or to become due to the gas company. Yours very truly, EDWARD M. GROUT.

In speaking about the case yesterday Mr. Grout said: "This company has been putting lamps on streets which are not public highways, for the benefit of individual property owners. I have a list of the streets and will present it to Mr. McDonald."

Some of the lamps Mr. Grout refers to are in the centre of potato patches, and are far from any residences.

Sale of Mail and Express Denied.

There was a report in circulation yesterday to the effect that The Mail and Express had been sold to a syndicate represented by George M. Pullman and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. A gentleman occupying a position on the paper, and speaking for it, said, however, that the report was utterly unfounded.

Expected to Break His Neck—He Did.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 12.—Samuel F. Kane, a farmer of Maytown, climbed a tree last evening to cut a switch, when he fell to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, breaking his neck. When he started to climb the tree he remarked to his brother-in-law, "I expect I'll fall and break my neck."

A Judge Sued by His Typewriter.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 12.—Miss Addie F. Gillette, stenographer and typewriter for Charles S. Hayden, ex-Mayor and Associate Justice of the Police Court, has brought suit against him for breach of contract, and attached all his real estate for $30,000.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE

The Progress Toward Better Business Conditions Continues.

MONEY MARKETS ARE MORE ACTIVE

The Approach of Easter Brings Increased Business to Retailers—Increased Railroad Earnings.

Reports of improvement in the condition of trade throughout the country continue to reach the mercantile agencies. Dun's Review, in to-day's issue, will summarize the situation as follows:

"Progress toward better business continues, but it is slow, and meets many obstacles. In speculative aspects, and in wholesale demand for goods, the week shows improvement. Money markets are undisturbed, and a little more active. Retail trade has improved on the whole since March, as the approach of Easter brings more business, but distribution to individual consumers still lags behind purchases of jobbers and such demand for products as springs from building and other investments looking into the future. Crop prospects will greatly affect the course of trade for some months, and the Government report has little influence to discourage. For consumers the worst feature is the rapid advance in meats.

"For the first time in a long period, prices of commodities average a shade higher than a year ago, and in Great Britain also, owing to different causes, a slight advance occurred in March. On both sides of the ocean the lowest level ever known may naturally be followed by some rise. Cotton is on both sides more buoy

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. — 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO. 44 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers. MUNICIPAL BONDS. 34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds. [PRIOR LIEN BONDS.]

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustees: HUGH MACKAY MATHESON, Esq., and Capt. WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 46 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $46,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New-York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

4,	1919,	4434,	5874,	8999,	11546
255,	2030,	4524,	5974,	9018,	12091
413,	2306,	4563,	6085,	9353,	12093
586,	2420,	4794,	6800,	9411,	12245
596,	2910,	5032,	7170,	9605,	12387
669,	2922,	5135,	7988,	11095,	12402
751,	3449,	5207,	7999,	11345,	
1724,	3990,	5371,	8823,	11514,	

H. M. MATHESON, WILLIAM G. RAOUL, Trustees for the Bondholders. LONDON, 22d March, 1895.

Present: JOHN BRIDGES, Notary Public, Of the Firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS, 5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., E. C., at the rate of 4s. 1d. per $1, or £204 3s. 4d. per bond, provided the bonds shall have been previously left three clear days for verification.

BOND No. 5052, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1892, AND BONDS Nos. 5048, 5049, 6851, AND 10637, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1893, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Co.

The bondholders are informed that nearly a majority of the bonds of the company held by the public have been deposited under the Committee's Agreement of Nov. 26, 1894.

So soon as such majority are deposited, application will be made to list the Trust Company's certificates on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds will be received by the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY at No. 66 Broadway, up to APRIL 15, 1895, after which bonds will be received only on such terms as the committee may impose.

New-York, March 22, 1895.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, ROBERT MACLAY, CHARLES T. BARNEY, SIMON WORMSER, } Bondholders' Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary, 38 Broad St.

HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY, CORNER TOONE AND 2D STS. BALTIMORE CO., MD., APRIL 3, 1895.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that **Ninety thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of its Capital Stock.**

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 24th inst. will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock, when purchased, will be canceled, in accordance with the charter. W. B. BROOKS, President.

INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The twenty-second semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on April 30, 1895, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1, 1895, at which date they will cease to bear interest. The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

Mexico, March 22, 1895.

Financial.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, 48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MILLION OR MORE to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit; a good mortgage we can always procure 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Send in your applications to POWER, corner 85th St. and Columbus Av.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE —OF— STOCKS AND BONDS By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Wednesday, April 17, 1895, At 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. (By order of executor.)

$2,198 Sundry Notes of the Atwood Mining Co. (By order of administrators.)

The right, title, and interest of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, in and to the apartment in the Knickerbocker Apartment Co., No. 247 5th Avenue, for account of whom it may concern.

20 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
$13,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1888, July, 1872, coups.
$4,000 State of North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1898 and 1899, April, 1870, coups.
$11,000 Columbus Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$6,000 Nashville, Florence & Sheffield R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1937.
14 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.
$48,000 Reynoldsville & Falls Creek R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due Jan. 2, 1911.
434 shs. Reynoldsville & Fall Creek Co.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club
$2,000 Pocantico Water Works 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907, Jan., 1895, coup.
$12,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Central Trust Co. Certfs.) (Hypd.)
$360 do do do for coupons due Nov. 1, 1902. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Saalfield Publishing Co.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
133 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
15 shs. Central Nat'l. Bank.
25 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
75 shs. Tradesmens' Nat'l Bank.
39 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
$2,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1927.
10 shs. German-Am. R. E. T. Guar. Co.
25 shs. Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Co.
50 shs. Gray Nat'l Telautograph Co.
61 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE of the SPANISH-AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated, held at the office of the company, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1895, so much of the By-Laws of the said company, regulating the election of Directors, as reads as follows:

"The stockholders shall thereafter at each annual meeting elect three Directors in place of the outgoing class"

was duly amended so as to read as follows:

"The stockholders shall thereafter at each annual meeting elect as many Directors as there are in the outgoing class";

and so much of the said By-Laws as reads as follows:

"Two Inspectors of Election, who shall be stockholders, shall be elected at each annual stockholders' meeting, to serve for one year; and if any Inspector shall refuse to serve, or neglect or be unable to attend, at an election, or his office becomes vacant, the meeting may appoint an Inspector in his place"

was duly amended, so as to read as follows:

"Two Inspectors of Election, who shall be stockholders, shall be elected by the Directors of the company."

Dated New-York, April 12, 1895.

ANTONIO CUYAS, JR., Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors. E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK. New-York, April 13, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 29, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 13 to April 29, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Dividends.

New-York, April 10, 1895.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will distribute on and after April 25 to the holders of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company's certificates of equitable interest in the stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies of record April 15, an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. of the par value of their holdings of said certificates of the Fidelity Company. The transfer books will close April 15 at 3 P. M. and reopen on April 26 at 10 A. M.

F. P. OLCOTT, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY. 143 Liberty St., New-York, April 8, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1. For the purpose of the dividend and the election of Directors, the transfer books will be closed from Monday, April 15, till Saturday, May 11.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK. New-York, April 2, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable April 15.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

"MODERN SHIPBUILDING" IS DISCUSSED

A New Field of Enterprise Suggested to the Students of Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—Lewis Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J., delivered the first of his series of lectures on "Modern Shipbuilding," at Cornell University this afternoon. The naval architect handled his subject in an interesting, though scientific, manner.

Among other things, Mr. Nixon said that the United States was destined to become the great shipbuilding country of the world, owing to the great ocean and lake coast, and that the young men of this country did not possess the advantages that they should to pursue this important branch of industry. "Almost every ism in the world is fostered," said he, "in the great colleges of New-York, and yet they are without a Chair of Naval Architecture."

In conclusion, Mr. Nixon told the students of naval architecture that they had adopted one of the most difficult professions in the world, for the defects in a ship, like murder, would eventually be found out. "The architect may build his house a little too strong and heavy to guarantee safety," said he, "but mother earth bears the added weight without a murmur. Let the naval architect commit the same error and he will lose in cargo-carrying capacity; let him build her too light, and old ocean will eventually discover her weak points."

$4,000 for Death by a Trolley Car.

In the City Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Clement yesterday, a jury awarded Charles W. McKeever a verdict of $4,000 against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company for the loss of his daughter Ellen, who was run over and killed on Park Avenue by a trolley car Jan. 18, 1894.

Mrs. Mary E. Swan, seventy years old, of 130 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Flatbush Avenue at St. Mark's Avenue yesterday morning, was knocked down by a Flatbush Avenue trolley car. She received a scalp wound and severe contused wounds. A friend who was with her had her conveyed home in a carriage.

La Flandre Broke Its Shaft.

QUARANTINE, S. I., April 12.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Venetia, from Baltic ports, arrived this evening and Capt. Von Basewitz reports that he fell in with the Dutch oil tank steamship La Flandre, from Antwerp for New-York, on April 11 at 4:30 P. M., in latitude 46.40 north, longitude 67.30 west, with her shaft broken.

In reply to queries, La Flandre signaled that no assistance was required, as the crew was making repairs, which would be finished by Sunday.

A FAIR GROUND DOG FIGHT

IT STARTED A BOW WHICH SUNDERED FRIENDSHIP'S TIES.

The Law Invoked to Decide Whether Stokey with His Axe Meant More than Woodchopping.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 12.—Two families, two small dogs, two revolvers, an axe, and a good many hard names got tangled near here the other day, and it took Justice of the Peace George C. Hendrickson all of to-day to straighten out the tangle and end a neighborly feud. A dog fight started the snarl.

Truman Brown, his wife, and two sons are law-respecting residents of Fair Ground, across the railroad from here, which derives its name from a mile race course, Christopher Stokey and his wife, also law-respecting residents of the same locality, occupy a place that adjoins the Browns. Each family has a little dog. Brown's dog is black, while Stokey's dog is yellow. These little dogs have played in each other's back yards for months. The other day Brown's dog had a particularly attractive bone and Stokey's dog showed a disposition to forget friendship for gluttony. He seized the bone, and Brown's dog seized him. There was immediately a mixing of legs and tails and growls. Mr. Brown and his two sons and Mrs. Brown heard the noise and hurried out to witness what they supposed was an innocent little frolic in true dog fashion. When they saw it was a fight, they could not do otherwise than back their dog. They encouraged him to do his best. This was displeasing to Mrs. Stokey, and, forgetting her friendship, she sallied forth and gave the Brown family a liberal piece of her mind. That did not stop the dog fight, so she screamed. Mrs. Stokey can scream. Her voice reached a very high key, and, thinking his wife was being murdered, Mr. Stokey seized an axe, and hurried in the direction of the cries. Like his wife, he became righteously indignant at the Browns' action, and he told them so. He did not tell it to the Brown boys, for when they saw Stokey coming with an axe, both rushed into the house and reappeared armed with revolvers.

Each family discreetly remained on their own side of the dividing line fence, and, while holding their weapons ready for use, fired volley after volley of hard names at each other. The riot they created, with their loud voices and threats to exterminate each other, together with invitations to just step their foot on the land of the other side and be wiped out, caused the neighbors to congregate. They listened to the argument for over an hour, and, as the contestants were not showing any signs of fatigue, the neighbors said that it must all stop. It did stop finally, and the belligerent Browns and the warlike Stokeys went into their respective houses. Mr. Brown, however, soon reappeared, and going to the village, swore out a warrant for Stokey's arrest on a charge of threatening to kill him with an axe.

Stokey was forthwith arrested. When the constable called at his house, the Brown family were busy on the side of their house overlooking their neighbors. As the constable and Stokey appeared on their way out, the Browns all appeared to be seized with a violent fit of coughing.

When the case was called this morning they were all present—the Browns, the Stokeys, and the dogs. The latter showed a disposition to be friendly, but their owners probably never will again. There was a slight delay before the legal contest opened. The Hon. Thomas Young had been retained by Brown, but Mr. Young had gone foxhunting, and for a time the Browns' end of the fair-ground feud was in danger. But Brown hustled around and obtained a young law student, Mr. Claire. He secured a retainer before considering the merits of his client's case. After the retainer had been duly deposited in the youthful attorney's pocket, he listened. Upon hearing the details, he said, "All right, we will win." It appears that after receiving the retainer Claire was not so certain about his knowledge of dog law, and he retained Allison E. Lowndes as assistant counsel.

By the time Mr. Brown had secured his lawyers it became necessary to adjourn court for dinner. When court reassembled Mr. Lowndes thought he could try the case alone, but Mr. Claire objected. He was too much of a lawyer to think for a moment of giving up a fee. He considered it would be decidedly unprofessional for him to return that retainer to Mr. Brown. The two lawyers engaged in a heated argument upon retainers and their rights to hold onto them, and it finally ended in Justice Hendrickson taking a recess until Mr. Brown's counsel could retain themselves. The argument was kept up some time after the recess, and was only settled by the Browns concluding to let Mr. Claire have the retainer and let Mr. Lowndes try the case.

The witnesses for the prosecution were examined. They were all Browns. Then the witnesses for the defense were examined. They were all Stokeys. Then the Justice decided that Stokey was not guilty, and that caused a tumult in the Brown camp, but one voice they questioned the right of the Justice to render any such decision, and only escaped punishment for contempt of court by a small margin.

The Stokeys marched out of the courtroom in triumph, while the Browns went forth looking disconsolate and sad.

Some time ago, it is asserted here, Mr. Stokey went to New-York and secured a wife for a little Frenchman named Oppert, living here. He was to get $50 for his trouble, but the fee was never paid. The Frenchman married the woman, and subsequently one of Brown's sons married her daughter. Some people say that Mr. Stokey has in reality never felt just right toward the Browns for their son's matrimonial venture.

OBJECT TO THE MARRIAGE BUREAU

Couples Who Visit the City Hall Find Fault with the Kitchen.

Joseph Margonisky of 114 East One Hundred and Ninth Street and Miss Dora Pyser of 1624 Third Avenue went to the City Hall yesterday to be married.

They were apparently happy, and seemed concerned only in each other's welfare, until they were ushered into the new quarters of the Marriage Bureau in the basement of the building.

The way down the stairs was dark and not at all comfortable, but when the prospective bride and bridegroom were shown into the dingy kitchen, which now serves as the Marriage Bureau, the dilapidated walls, from which the whitewash had peeled off in places, and the general appearance of the dim apartment, which is illuminated by a solitary gas jet, frightened them, and they refused to be wedded in the place.

They thought that the city should provide a more attractive Cupid's bower, and were on the point of going elsewhere to have the ceremony performed when Alderman Olcott invited them over to his office, at 4 Warren Street. The ceremony was carried out there and the couple went away happy.

The change in the "Marriage Bureau" has caused a number of couples to leave the City Hall without having the ceremony performed there. A well-dressed couple called a few days ago and went away without being married when they saw the place. They went to Brooklyn to have the ceremony performed. Another couple went to Jersey City.

The Board of Aldermen recently resolved to have the place made more attractive, but as yet nothing has been done.

What Will the Indemnity Fund Be?

Mirabeau L. Towns, President of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday and asked him to name the amount of the indemnity fund which the franchise of the company requires to be given before it may obtain a permit to open the streets. This company agrees to pay 1 per cent. of its gross receipts to the city every six months, and also to have paid the city $1,000 before Jan. 1 last. The company complied with the latter condition, and is now anxious to get to work. The Mayor will confer with the Corporation Counsel.

Women Editing an Elmira Paper.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 12.—The issue of The Elmira Daily Advertiser for to-morrow is being edited to-night by representatives of the women of Elmira for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among the contributors are Amelia Barr, Louise Chandler Moulton, Delia Lyman Porter, Rachel B. Gleason, and Annis Ford Eastman. The subjects treated cover a wide range of matters of interest at home and abroad. The issue will consist of 50,000 copies.

Lawyer E. H. Farrer Disbarred.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Lawyer E. H. Farrer of Rochester, N. Y., convicted of violating the pension laws and sentenced to hard labor in the Monroe County Penitentiary has been disbarred from practice before the Interior Department.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of April, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$89,241,243.40	
Gold bullion	49,923,770.40	
Total	$139,165,013.80	
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,927,849.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	110,040.00	
Total	$48,817,809.00	
Balance		*$90,347,204.80
Standard silver dollars	$343,258,862.00	
Silver bullion	589,930.54	
Total	$343,843,792.54	
Outstanding silver certificates	331,464,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,152,062.00	
Total	$323,312,412.00	
Balance		20,531,380.54
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,817,339.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,187,305.25	
Total	$150,004,644.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	150,004,280.00	
Balance		364.25
United States notes	$88,052,569.97	
Outstanding currency certificates	38,435,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,170,000.00	
Total	$36,265,000.00	
Balance		51,787,569.97
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,383,807.00	
National bank notes	4,183,074.21	
Fractional silver coin	16,463,856.15	
Fractional currency	53.37	
Minor coin	1,214,710.01	
Deposits in national banks	16,202,852.59	
Bonds and interest paid	4,681,270.16	
Total	$69,129,623.49	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,504,790.93	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,159,070.65	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,091,364.50	
Post Office Department account	4,924,635.61	
Miscellaneous Items	1,935,169.21	
Total	$46,615,030.90	
Balance		22,514,592.59
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$185,181,112.15

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$405,445.35	$5,738,144.85	$121,268,107.10
Internal revenue	304,919.65	4,136,147.62	114,128,808.52
Miscellaneous	25,033.68	433,911.78	11,253,060.50
Total	$735,398.68	$10,303,204.25	$246,649,971.18

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$139,000.00	$3,335,000.00	$76,668,289.16
War	55,000.00	1,391,000.00	40,965,196.71
Navy	86,000.00	973,000.00	23,497,858.91
Indians		610,000.00	8,412,658.23
Pensions	800,000.00	7,557,000.00	113,851,310.95
Interest	80,794.00	4,650,279.21	28,009,784.92
Total	$1,160,794.00	$18,516,279.21	$291,405,198.90
Excess of expenditures over receipts	425,395.32	8,213,074.96	44,755,227.72

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$92,235.00	$148,055.00	$10,641,610.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,165.00	444,187.50	9,915,612.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,056,843	$40,078
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,692,478	5,855
Total	$344,749,321	$45,933

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Werra for Genoa.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. Auerbacker, Miss Stella C. Auerbacker, Dr. and Mrs. Frank D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alvord, Miss Ella Alvord, W. Agge, Miss A. Agge, Mrs. Charles L. Adams.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. N.C. Benzinger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Buell, Miss Alice Barnard, Count Ruggerode Bellegarde, I. Bernauer, H. W. Burt, Miss Louisa Burt, Mrs. Byers, F. Baer, Miss Mary K. Bush, W. H. Barnard.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cope, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Curtis, Miss Isabella W. Curtis, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Emma G. Cummings, Miss Harriet K. Campbell, Robert L. Cutting, Miss Isabella Cammann, Mrs. Alwin Coith, Mrs. H. K. Cook.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Driggs, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Day, Miss Carol Day, Miss Margaret Du Bois, Miss Caroline Duncan, Carl Donner, Mrs. M. Derbishire, Miss H. Dawson.—E.—Mrs. George M. Evans, Miss Caroline L. Freeman, Miss Harriet E. Freeman, Mrs. Theodosius A. Fowler, Miss Silvie de Grasse Fowler, Rudolf Flinch, Hollis French, Mrs. John J. French, Miss Helen French, Miss Nellie Fleming.—G.—Mrs. A. Fargo, Miss G. Finlay.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gaede, Dr. O. Gumprecht, Miss E. H. Gates, Miss Helen de Grigg, Leigh R. Gregor.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Haszard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hackley, Miss M. F. Hackley, Miss Katherine Hamlin, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Lambert Huntington, Mrs. J. F. Harley, Miss Rose Hartley, Miss Helen Hartley.—H.—Mrs. Hull, George Innes.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jardine.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Koch, Walter Koch, Miss M. H. Kittredge, Miss M. E. Kittredge.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Caleb Loring, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lash, Mrs. Walter L. Livingston, W. P. Landon, Mrs. J. S. Landon, Miss Mary Landon, Miss Grace Landon.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bates Montgomery, Miss Mary Harrison Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Melati, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Morss, Miss May Martin, Miss Mary Marshall, Miss A. E. Matthewson, G. M. Miller, Mrs. Helene de Metcalfe, Miss Mary de Metcalfe, Miss Susie W. Meticalfe, Miss Helene F. Metcalfe, F. C. McDonald, Mrs. James S. Merriam, Mrs. Amelia Malferrari.—O.—H. K. Oliver.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Plummer, Miss Mudge Plummer, Seney Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Proctor, Mrs. F. E. Partington, David Paton.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Reed, Jr., John S. Reed, Frederick Reuss, Miss Nellie A. Richardson, Miss Fannie Redfield, Ierardi Rocco, C. L. Rogers.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smith, Jr., I. L. Schumacher, H. W. Schlomann, Mrs. J. C. Sanderson, W. P. Sebert, Mrs. Norman Sprang, Miss Sara Sprang, Miss E. T. Schreiner, Miss Mathilde Saerver.—T.—R. Tyndale.—V.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Dyk, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vollmer, Mrs. Beatrice Vigulo.—W.—Sigmund Wolff, Mrs. Henry A. Wichelmann, Miss Mary Louise Warren, Miss Louise Warren, I. Robinson Warren, Miss Ma Leet Wilson Williams.

On La Normandie for Havre.

A.—Louis Amid, Mrs. Louis Amid.—B.—Mr. Bresard, L. W. Bowen, Mrs. L. W. Bowen, E. W. Bowen, C. C. Bowen, J. P. Bowen.—C.—Mrs. H. N. Cook, Miss Ethel Cook, C. Cook, Miss de Camp, John J. McCormick, Mrs. John J. McCormick, Miss Grace McCormick, Miss Agnes McCormick, Miss Gertrude McCormick, Charles B. McCormick, Mrs. Charles B. McCormick.—C. cows, Mrs. J. Dobbas, C. Dobbas.—F.—Alfred Cope, Gallet, Francis Goia.—H.—Miss Mary Humphreys, Miss Eleanor Howard, Prof. J. M. Hoppin, Mrs. J. T. Hayden, Albert Hepner.—L.—John Lafarge, Mrs. Leloir, I. V. Lanus.—M.—Mr. Mac-Mannus, Mrs. W. Maxwell, J. Marcel, Mrs. J. Marcel, Mrs. B. Manderscheid.—N.—Miss A. T. Nagle.—R.—Miguel Ripoll, Pierre Rispand, Ruth, Mrs. E. Roth, Francis Reiser.—S.—Miss Camille Shinkle, Miss Jeanne Saurat, S. Schwab.—V.—Navaro Viola.—W.—T. Wehrli, Miss Elizabeth A. Wales, Mrs. J. Weinlight do, $5.25@$5.30; pigs, $5.20@$5.25; mixed packers, $5.40@$5.45; mediums, $5.45@$5.50; good heavy, $5.50@$5.55; roughs, $4.50@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 10,000 head; total for week thus far, 42,800 head; for same time last week, 47,400 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 10,000 head; at the opening prices of prime handy lambs steady, and heavy ones very dull, with trade for all kinds light; Spring lambs under 90-lb average not wanted; market closed dull; prime lambs, $5.70@$5.80, mostly $5.75; fair to good, $4.40@$5.60; light and common, $3.25@$4; clipped lambs, $4@$4.75; light cull-clipped lambs, 50c each; mixed packages, good to prime, $4@$4.75; common to fair, $3.25@$3.75; heavy clipped export sheep, $4.50@$4.65.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,642 head; market steady at Thursday's prices; Texas steers, $3.15@$4; Arkansas steers, $3.90@$4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 1,882 head. The market opened steady at Thursday's closing prices, and most of the sales were made on that basis. The top—$5.15 per 100 lbs—was paid for good 180 to 182 lb average; fair to good mixed lots went at $4.85@$5; common to fair light, $4.40@$4.80. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; market very weak, mixed lots selling 15c lower than Thursday; native mixed, $3.50@$3.85; Southwest mixed, $3@$3.85; Spring lambs, $4.50@$6.

EAST LIBERTY, April 12.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand steady; prices unchanged; prime, $5.75@$6.25; good, $5.25@$5.75; good butchers', $4.75@$5.25; rough fat, $3.75@$4. Hogs—Receipts light; Philadelphias, $5.35@$5.40; mixed, $5.30@$5.35; best Yorkers, $5.20@$5.30; fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.90@$5.10; roughs, $3@$4.50. Sheep—Supply light; export wethers, $5@$5.15; extra, $4.60@$4.80; good, $4.10@$4.50; fair, $3@$3.60; common, $1.50@$2; best lambs, $5.50@$5.70; good lambs, $4.70@$5.00; common to fair lambs, $2.20@$4.20.

On the Umbria for Liverpool.

A.—E. Ahrenfeldt, Mrs. James Armstrong.—B.—Mrs. Frederick J. C. Burpee, James E. Brady.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crosby, Colin Cockburn, Frank Chatworthy, A. M. Cloran, M. J. Quinlan, Dr. and Mrs. Burdette P. Craig, Master Ross Craig.—D.—W. F. Dodge.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Grant, Mrs. Henrietta Gibbs, Miss J. G. Guner.—H.—Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Lady Hopkins, C. P. Hatch.—J.—Mrs. James Johnston.—K.—Mrs. Edith Kerrick.—L.—S. B. Luyster, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lehman, Richard Le Gallienne, M. L. Laird, W. C. Longes.—M.—A. Munro, Mrs. W. Martin, Miss Grace Martin, A. H. Morham, Thomas Martin, J. McKergaw.—N.—C. J. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nicol, C. Neumann, Mrs. Newton.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Parkinson, T. Patterson, Peter Patterson, A. M. Patterson.—R.—John Roger, G. J. Raymond.—S.—W. J. Slane, W. Bridgman Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorcham.—T.—T. Tugby, T. Turner, Mrs. Agnes Tucker.—W.—The Rev. and Mrs. Luke Woodward, J. H. O. Webb.

On the Spaarndam for Rotterdam.

A.—James Abraham.—B.—Max Baird, Mrs. E. N. Baird, Richard Bondy.—C.—Mrs. Crompton, Ralph Crompton.—D.—Alphonse Debont, E. C. Dekker.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Flickinger, Capt. P. J. A. Frankamp.—L.—Miss A. Leusch.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. ter Meulen, J. Livingstone R. Morgan, Miss L. Mravlag, Miss P. Mravlag.—P.—Mme. Lily de Palasieux.—R.—Mrs. Susanne Robertson.—T.—Mrs. Robert J. Taylor.

Counterfeits of a Bank's Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An excellent photographic counterfeit of the five-dollar note of the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City was to-day discovered in the money sent to the National Bank Redemption Division of the Treasury for redemption.

The note is of 1892 series, check letter "F," with the portrait of Garfield upon it. A warning has been sent out by Chief Hazen of the Secret Service.

CAUGHT ON THE FUERST BISMARCK

A Passenger Tries to Smuggle $500 Worth of Jewelry in the False Bottom of a Trunk.

When the Customs Inspectors at Ellis Island were yesterday overhauling the baggage of steerage passengers who arrived Thursday by the Fürst Bismarck they found a wooden box trunk containing, apparently, only a small supply of ordinary clothing. It was so loosely packed that the bottom, exposed on tipping the trunk, did not seem to be in place. By prying at it the officers found that it inclosed a space 1⅜ inches in depth, which was filled with Italian jewelry. There were 271 pieces, including watch chains and charms, rings and earrings, bracelets, brooches, match boxes, scarfpins, metal crosses, and shirt studs. At the seizure room the goods were valued at $500. The passenger who brought them called at the seizure room with a Custom House broker in the afternoon to see what arrangement he might make toward securing their release. He was informed that since he had declared that he had nothing dutiable, and had been detected with a false-bottomed trunk, the chances were against recovering them at all.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

BEEVES—Receipts, 123 cars, or 225 head: 89 cars for exporters, and city slaughterers and 34 cars for the market; including 7 cars held from previous arrivals, there were 41 cars on sale. Trade opened extremely dull at a decline of 10@15c on steers, and 10@25c on bulls, cows, and oxen, dragging heavily to the close, with a single car unsold; no export demand; inferior to good native steers sold at $4.75@$6 100 lb; a

A LEGAL FIGHT FOR HER SON

MRS. WILLIAM HALL SAYS HER HUSBAND HAS DESERTED HER.

Declares that He Is Living with Another Woman and Has the Young Boy with Him.

Mrs. Edith G. Hall of England has started in on a contest in the New-York courts for the custody of her son, Douglas Leslie Hall, who is twelve years old.

Charles Fox, a lawyer, of 3 Broad street, acting in Mrs. Hall's behalf, obtained from Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday a writ of habeas corpus, requiring her husband, William Hall of 65 West One Hundred and Second Street, to produce the boy in court.

Mrs. Hall was married in London, England, to William Hall, on Dec. 3, 1881. He was at that time a practicing physician in London. They lived together until Nov. 3, 1893, when, Mrs. Hall declares, the doctor left her under peculiar circumstances. In her petition to the court for the writ of habeas corpus Mrs. Hall says that on Nov. 3, 1893, her husband informed her that he was about to become an assistant to another physician. He induced her to go to Penge, a suburb of London, to reside. Within two weeks after she had made the change of residence, she says, he sold out his private practice, book accounts, and all the property he possessed, without notifying her of his intentions, and left England, taking the boy Douglas with him.

Before leaving England he gave her £15, and she swears he has not contributed a cent to her support since then, with the exception of giving her $5. For some time she could not ascertain anything as to his whereabouts, but recently she learned that he was living with another woman. She came here for more definite information, and reached New-York from England on April 6.

Shortly after her arrival in this city, Mrs. Hall says, she learned that her husband was living with Mrs. Hewitt at 865 West One Hundred and Second Street, and they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Hall. The boy was with them.

Mrs. Hall also says that Mrs. Hewitt some time ago brought an action against Mr. Hall for abandonment, claiming to be his wife, and in that proceeding the boy Douglas was called as a witness for his father. Mrs. Hall asserts that she has seen her husband since she came to this city, and he has admitted to her that he is living with Mrs. Hewitt, and her son has also told her that his father has been living with the woman for some time.

Under the circumstances Mrs. Hall believes that the boy should be given to her custody. The case will come up to-day for a hearing.

DISPUTE OVER A TRUST FUND.

A New Trial Under Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg's Will Making Bequests.

A decision of particular interest to a number of charitable institutions in this city was handed down yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the matter of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg.

The decision affects the disposition of a certificate of 1,000 shares of the stock of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, valued at over $100,000, which has been the subject of litigation for several years. The certificate was the property of Mrs. Fogg, who resided at 359 Fifth Avenue. She died on Jan. 3, 1891, leaving a large estate. Under her will, executed on July 2, 1888, she left thousands of dollars to charity.

Mrs. Fogg was ill for several months prior to her death, and died most of the time. The certificate for the 1,000 shares of the Gutta Percha Company's stock was issued to her on Nov. 12, 1890. She wished to make some provision for the poor, and on Dec. 19, 1890, she transferred the certificate to Charles B. Fosdick, and later she appointed him her executor. He was to use the certificate for charitable purposes. Mrs. Fogg signed a paper on Nov. 13, 1890, conveying this certificate to Mr Fosdick, the proceeds, to the extent of $100,000, to be appropriated in sums of $5,000 each, in her name, to twenty charitable organizations, which she named. Later she reduced the list of charitable organizations to ten, and on Dec. 21, 1890, she executed a codicil to her will directing Mr. Fosdick to divide the proceeds of the $100,000 among the following institutions: Young Women's Christian Association of this city, New-York Diet Kitchen, Training School for Nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital, Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of New-York, Home for Working Girls, New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women, Home for Aged of New-York, and the Old Ladies' Home of Charlestown, Mass.

This list did not include St. John's Guild of New-York, which was mentioned in the previous list. Mrs. Fogg died thirteen days later. A dispute immediately arose between the executors of the will and Mr. Fosdick as to who should have the disposition of the proceeds of the certificate.

The Supreme Court was called upon to settle the controversy. The case has been tried twice, and has just been passed upon by the General Term of the Supreme Court for the second time. The Special Term held that there was created an absolute gift of the stock and the proceeds to Fosdick, in trust for the ten institutions named in Mrs. Fogg's list. The appellate court decides that, assuming that Mrs. Fogg intended on Dec. 20, 1890, to make a gift to St. John's Guild by means of a trust to take effect after her death, that was effectually revoked by the codicil executed on Dec. 21, 1890. The original gift, the court holds, was not completed, and the codicil took its place.

The judgment of the Special Term is, therefore, reversed and a new trial ordered.

A POSTAL CARD MAKES TROUBLE

John Heiser's References to a Loan to J. W. Killeen Lead to His Arrest.

John Heiser of 1,003 Park Avenue declares that he has discovered that long-sought individual, "the meanest man on earth," in the person of John W. Killeen of 312 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Little more than a year ago Killeen, it is alleged, received $100 cash from Heiser as a loan to alleviate Killeen's pressing needs. As a result of this transaction Heiser, who is an elderly man, and is now in much distress, through having been seven months without work, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on complaint of Killeen, who charged Heiser with asking him to return the money he had borrowed from him so long ago.

The complaint was based on the allegation that on Dec. 11, 1894, Heiser, when he and his family were in need of bread, sent a postal card to Killeen on which were written these words, signed J. Heiser.

"It is just one year this day that you got from me, under the pretense of true friendship and honesty, which I believed to be sincere, $100. Half of it belonged to a poor widow, now departed, the other half was mine. Not only have you not returned it, as it would have been honest to have done, and just; but, as I am told, you are doing your best to swindle me out of it. I wish you success on account of it, and very happy holy days with my money in your possession, and health to your children."

Heiser waived examination, and was held in $250 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

MISS GANTHONY RESTRAINED.

Her "Trilby" Performances Withdrawn from the Eden Musee.

Miss Nellie Ganthony has given up her musical sketches and scenes from "Trilby" at the Eden Musée.

On the application of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and George L. Rives, counsel for Harper & Brothers and A. M. Palmer, Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted a temporary injunction against Miss Ganthony, restraining her from producing, publicly performing, reading, or playing parts from the book and dramatic composition entitled 'Trilby.''

The defendant is ordered to show cause on April 19 why the injunction shall not be made permanent.

The bill of complaint recites that "George Du Maurier of London is the author of the book 'Trilby,' and that he assigned all his rights to Harper & Brothers, who duly copyrighted the book as a novel and as a play, and that the play has been successfully produced at the Park Theatre in Boston, and will be produced at the Garden Theatre in this city on Monday night next; that Du Maurier granted to A. M. Palmer, one of the plaintiffs, the exclusive right to dramatize the work; that it has been dramatized as a play and achieved great success."

Miss Ganthony did not give the usual scenes from "Trilby" at the Eden Musée last night. Her engagement was to have ended to-night, and both she and the management of the Eden Musée concluded that it would be a needless expense to fight the case.

The Gecks-Rindschler Slander Case.

Justice Ingraham has sustained a demurrer in the action brought by ex-Alderman Peter Gecks against Anton Rindschler for slander.

The case grew out of the million-dollar appropriation for the parks under the act to relieve the distress of the working people last Winter. The action for slander was brought because Rindschler alleged that Gecks had a ticket for work which he offered to a man for $5, and when the man only offered $4.50 he would not give him the ticket.

The demurrer is on the ground that the complaint failed to allege that the ticket entitled the holder to work or any position in public office, and Justice Ingraham says it is not apparent what the complaint meant when it said "that Gechs had been accused of selling his Alderman's patronage."

He sustains the demurrer, but gives the plaintiff leave to amend his complaint on the payment of costs.

Oyer and Terminer Talesmen.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, Under Sheriff Sherman, and Deputy County Clerk Scully were engaged for some time yesterday in the County Clerk's office in drawing talesmen, who will be summoned to appear in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next, when the trial of Inspector McLaughlin will be begun.

As Deputy County Clerk Scully drew the names from the big wheel they were handed to Justice Barrett, who announced them to two clerks. One hundred and fifty names were selected from the box.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Catharine Duffy.

Wills for Probate.—Harry Wicksteud, Maria McDermott, Archangel Rusciano, John I. Covington.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of McCrorken—Daniel J. Early.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Hyman Schnitzer vs. Babette Kaufman—William S. Keiley.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Francis Duffy has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Bloodgood, Jr., by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court on the application of G. & R. Van Cott, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Bloodgood on Oct. 24, 1894, for $181 for carriage hire. Several other judgments, aggregating about $1,000, have recently been entered against Mr. Bloodgood, and the sheriff returned one yesterday marked "no property." Mr. Mr. Bloodgood in his examination said that he resides at 2 East Fifteenth Street, has no occupation or profession, has no property whatever, and no stocks, bonds, notes, or bank account, his only source of income being an allowance from his father, which is entirely voluntary on his father's part and may be stopped at any time.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $5,000 against the Provident Bond and Investment Company, said to be of Philadelphia, in favor of William A. Boeckel on an assigned claim of Cantor & Van Schaick for legal services since June 1, 1893. It was served on J. Edward Simmons.

—Two executions have been received by the Sheriff against De Lancey Cleveland, broker in Mediterranean products at 58 William Street, one for $299 in favor of W. J. Schieffelin & Co. for drugs and the other for $138 in favor of the executors of the estate of W. H. Hall.

—An attachment for $500 has been received by the Sheriff against the Oxford Manufacturing Company of Chicago, which manufactures sewing machines, in favor of David Eiel Docker. A receiver was recently appointed for the company.

—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against J. Kline Emmet, Jr., for $596 in favor of Emaline Doran, Sabrina F. Donaldson, Virginia E. Clarke, and Ella R. Clarke.

—An execution for $1,509 against Horatio A. Berry of 51 Dey Street, who made an assignment on Thursday, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the Norton Door Check and Spring Company.

—An execution for $3,289 has been received by the Sheriff against the Field Engineering Company of 143 Liberty Street in favor of the General Electric Company for wire, &c.

—An execution for $2,935 against John J. Reilly, liquor dealer at 1,121 Second Avenue, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the Langdon & Granger Brewing Company.

—The Fresno (Cal.) Loan and Savings Bank closed its doors yesterday because of the inability to realize on securities. The bank stated to be ample to meet the liabilities.

—Deputy Sheriff Carraher has closed up the store of Davis Rosenberg, dealer in furniture at 88 Hester Street, on a claim for $721 in favor of Morris Yonowsky.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Col. George A. Purington Third Cavalry, fifteen days; Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. John A Harman, Sixth Cavalry, ten days' extension; Lieut. John H. Beacom, Third Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, ten days.

—Transfers in the Twenty-second Infantry.—Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, from Company B to Company E; Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, from Company E to Company K; Lieut. Harry Clements, from Company K to Company B.

—Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Ind., from about the 20th to the 28th of July, 1895.

—Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Seventh Cavalry, has been appointed department recruiting officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, vice Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, Tenth Infantry, relieved.

—Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kan., Detail.—Capt. Edward G. Mathey, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry.

—Capt. Charles B. Hall, Ninth Infantry, has been assigned to station at Chicago on duty pertaining to the revision of the infantry drill regulations.

—Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry.—Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, from Troop G. to Troop F; Capt. Charles G. Ayres from Troop F to Troop G.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander J. R. Selfridge has been ordered to take charge of the branch Hydrographic Office in Philadelphia.

—Commander Joshua A. Bishop has been ordered to ordnance instruction in Washington.

—Pay Director T. T. Caswell has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

NEW CORPORATION.

The Rudder Publishing Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—T. F. Day, J. R. Thompson, and W. L. Dudley of New-York City.

Two Political Clubs Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The following political clubs were incorporated to-day:

The Levi P. Morton Club of Brooklyn, to conserve the welfare of the Republican Party. The Executive Committee is George Sangster, John Wirth, Oscar D. Bedford, Charles C. Randall, Charles H. Beale, Samuel T. Tweedy, William L. Baker, James J. McCormick, Albert G. T. Adler, William A. Wentz, Robert A. Sharkey, Robert Tweedy, Daniel W. Wilkes, Edward A. Taylor, Charles E. Hitchcock, L. D. Pearsall, Jr., and M. E. McGuire.

The Balmoral Democratic Club, to form a political and social club in New-York City; the Directors are Julius Alexander, Bernard Sherrick, Webster W. Case, Sebastian Sander, Henry Farley, Thomas L. Reynolds, and James M. Levien.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellarden, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Carthagena and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Bavaria, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense";) at 4 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Portuguese Prince; at 5:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 26 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria (for mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 5, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA,

Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50;

Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 4 PM Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Ems, Sat. May 4, M. Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 Lahn, Tues., July 16
Trave, Tu., June 25 Fulda, Sa., Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 Ems, Sat., July 27

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

TO PASSENGERS

by NORTH GERMAN LLOYD steamer KAISER WILHELM II. MAY 4: Write or call and see us about your tickets through Spain, Italy, &c. Special party is being arranged to make a short tour in Spain from Gibraltar. Particulars on application. Every requisite for travelers—guide books, steamer chairs, letters of credit, &c.

Thos. Cook & Son,
261 Broadway; Up-Town Office, 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent via
Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 AM F. Bism'ck, May 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 2, 11 AM Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Paris...April 17, 11 AM Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, My. 1, 11 AM Paris, May 29, 11 AM
Paris....May 8, 11 AM St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M Waesland...May 15, noon
Rhynland...Ap. 24, 4 PM Friesland...May 22, noon
Westernland...May 1, M Rhynland...May 29, noon
Noordland...May 8, noon Westernland, Ju'e 5, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M. Campania, May 4, M.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M. Lucania, May 18, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Polrot...Sat., April 13, 6 AM.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon....Sat., April 20, M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., April 27, 5 AM.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, April 16
CHEROKEE.....Friday, April 19
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, April 22
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
J. D. HASLAGEN, E.A. S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. Britannic, May 15, 10 AM.
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. Germanic, May 29, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM. *Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM.
No cotton carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam...Saturday, April 20, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, April 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers to Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:48 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. Further information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 255 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points. Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:40 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 4 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 1,323 Broadway, 158 Fulton St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	New-London & Providence,	11:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
P

RETAIL BUTCHERS ARE UNITED

Disposed to Fight Any Step to Crowd Them —Some Think the Meat Prices Will Decline.

Just what effect the advance in the price of meat has had on the retail butchers cannot yet be definitely learned. The butchers do not agree as to the effect of the advance on their trade, but tell stories that conflict.

The majority of the Fulton Market butchers were of the opinion yesterday morning that beef, lamb, mutton, and veal had risen to the highest price they will reach, and that there was a good prospect of an immediate decline in the price of all meats except beef.

The butchers, however, will not wait for the prices to come down, but will take steps immediately to fight the supposed trust. They claim that they are being forced out of business, and that from three to ten of their number are compelled to shut up shop every week.

Joseph Huncharow of 108 Henry Street who is a member of a committee of fifteen that is to map out a plan of battle against the "Big Four," said yesterday that the butchers made an arrangement with Swift of Chicago to open slaughter houses in this city, and agreed to deal mainly through him. Mr. Huncharow says that, after waiting a little while, the retail butchers found that Swift had deserted them and joined the trust.

John E. Kinsley, the Secretary of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, says that the condition of trade is deplorable, and that the poor people of the city are made the chief sufferers among the consumers.

"Since September," said Mr. Kinsley, "many butchers have been in a critical condition. This advance came just at a time when the butchers were recovering, and now many of us are being pushed to the wall."

CATTLE PLENTY IN NEW-MEXICO.

Dealers There Profit Handsomely by the Rise in Prices.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, April 12.—An advance of about 25 per cent. on beef cattle in the last sixty days has served to greatly elate the live-stock dealers of New-Mexico. Mutter has also gone much higher, showing an advance equally great. The stockmen of the Territory saw what was coming a year ago and have husbanded their resources accordingly.

At the advanced prices, some 4,000 cars of cattle will be shipped in the next six weeks. Only 500,000 head of cattle were on the ranges of New-Mexico in 1894, but in the last year every stockman has been saving up his stock, and this year the number reported for taxation is 750,000.

Experts say that at least 1,000,000 head of meat cattle are now on New-Mexico ranges, and of this number about 250,000 are ready for shipment.

The sheep in the Territory in 1890 were 150,000 head, and in 1894 they numbered over 2,000,000. It is thought the number now is about the same as in 1890.

CHAIRMAN TORE UP THE RESOLUTION

Jersey City's Board of Canvassers Have a Lively Meeting.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 12.—The Board of City Canvassers met at the City Hall this afternoon to declare the result of the charter election held on Tuesday. There was no change from the result as announced in The New-York Times Wednesday morning.

Just before the result was declared Justice H. Costello arose and told the Chairman that he had a resolution he desired to offer. It was in writing, and he handed it up. The Chairman, after reading it, declared the resolution out of order. He emphasized his opinion by tearing the paper in three pieces, which he threw on the floor. The reporters made a dash for the pieces and secured them. When pieced together Justice Costello's resolution was found to be as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that we should reject the returns of the Third Ward Justice of the Peace (Peter H. Quinn) owing to the rumors that he is about to appoint Annie McCauley, now at the County Jail, as his typewriter.

Justice Quinn said this evening that he had no idea of appointing a typewriter. He said he should probably be doing pretty well if he could afford a constable.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Building on Barclay Street—Brokers' Reports—Results of the Auction Offerings.

The Woodbury estate has sold to A. Joske, at about $45,000, the four-story brick building, 98 Barclay Street, 21 by 75.

Mr. Morris Rubens has sold the five-story brownstone flat, 67 East Eighty-fifth Street, 26 by 100.

It is reported that Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer has sold two of his stables on the south side of Fifty-first Street, 25 feet west of Park Avenue, at $90,000 cash. The purchaser's name is not given.

Mr. Charles E. Runk has bought of the Goodrich estate the property at 298 Fifth Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet south of Thirty-first Street, 24.8 by 100, and 4 East Thirty-first Street, adjoining, 25 by 74, at about $230,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure at $22,200, to Edward C. Oppenheim, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 113 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 141.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure at $2,150, to James McCabe, the property on the west side of Perry Avenue, 760.134 feet south of Old Road, 25 by 111.37 by 25.285 by 107.58.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold for W. L. Dowling, to F. R. Tripler, at $14,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 51 President Street, 18 by 55 by 95; for G. J. Harding, to P. I. Thompson, at $25,000, the plot, 80 by 120, on the south side of Fulton Street, 80 feet east of New-York Avenue; for Mrs. Helen K. Sumner to Arthur T. Pearson, at $13000, the three and one-half story stone front dwelling, 1,127 Dean Street, 20 by 48 by 86.6; for William M. Brasher to J. W. Gildersleeve, at $11,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 130 Lincoln Place, 20 by 45 by 100; and for Mr. Gildersleeve, to a Mrs. Baylis, at $7,600, the two-story brownstone dwelling, 160 St. Mark's Avenue, 20 by 45 by 131.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Matilda Saunders, at $978.50, the one-story frame dwelling, 210 Crescent Avenue, 20 by 95; to Charles J. McShane, at $1,560, he sold the two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Railroad Avenue, 133.2 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, 25 by 87.6; to C. Mellen, at $4,025, he sold the three-story brick dwelling, 75 Ryerson Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. William Cole sold, at $1,400, to George Tiffeny, the three-story brick dwelling, 224 Washington Avenue, 21.9 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 12.

WORTH ST, s w corner of Mulberry St, 47.8x41.3x40.11, one-half part; Executors and trustees of Henry J. Scudder to William Hartfield... $7,750
SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Curtis and another to same..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William E. Curtis, executor of Francis R. Curtis to same..... 517
20TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 20x92, and other property; Joseph Dixon, executor and trustee of Michael Shaw to Clifford W. Hartridge, receiver..... 1
88TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Henry I. Barbey and wife to Mary Louise Seton..... 1
15TH ST, 150 West; Mary A. Guinan to Archibald Henry..... 20,000
17TH ST, 643 East; Frank J. Heckeman to Elizabeth Stadler..... 6,000
81ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Wolf to Clara Strauss..... 18,000
127TH ST, s s, 277.10 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x92; Pauline Simon to Moses Goldsmith and another..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Catharine K. Corse to Pauline Simon..... 48,000
10TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 27th St, 18.6x75; Hubert F. Fox and wife to Thomas Lynch..... 1
6TH AV, n w corner of 55th St, 25.5 x73.6x75x26.6x100.5x100; Charles T. Barney and wife to John O. Baker. 1
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Jennie B. Quaintance to A. Merritt..... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 67.2 ft s of 78th St, 16x irregular; Arminth Merritt to Jennie B. Quaintance.... 1
WEST END AV, s e corner of 78th St, 20x36x irregular; same to William H. Parsons..... 35,000
76TH ST, 100 West; Edward Tipping and wife to Leander A. Bevin..... 1
52D ST, n s, 324.3 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Miriam D. Doane to Myra L. Fogg..... 1
89TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Edward Judson and wife to Charles B. Curtis..... 1
5TH AV, e s, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 50x100; Edward V. Loew and wife to Charles E. Schaffner..... 1
88TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Sigmund Cohn to Heinrich Petri and another..... 1
SAME property; Heinrich Petri and wife to Sigmund Cohn..... 1
57TH ST, n s, 177 ft e of 3d Av, 58x100.5; Mary Hagemeyer, executrix of George Hagemeyer, to Frederick Hoch..... 64,000
81ST ST, n s, 178 ft e of 3d Av, 25.4x102.2; Henry D. Greenwald and wife to Mary L. Tynan..... 37,500
86TH ST, 114 and 116 East; Marie de Cherge and Helene George to the Society of the Helpers of the Holy Souls..... 1
123D ST, n s, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles I. McBurney to William J. Kidder..... 10
134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 100x99.11; John Regan to Mary Regan..... 1
113TH ST, 77 East; Gerson Siegel and Joseph Koch and wives to Mary Cunehan..... 18,750
98TH ST, s s, Lot 580, Map Striker's Bay Farm, 50x100; Valentine Pressler to Richard W. Hawkes..... 24,000
8TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Richard W. Hawkes to Valentine Pressler..... 1
108TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Charles T. Hooper and wife to John Fieger..... 7,250
109TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 125x100.11; Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 538
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 109th St, 25.2x100; same to Bernard Cohen and another..... 9,500
PUBLIC DRIVE or Northern Boulevard, s s, 35 ft w of 130th St, 51.6x 128.8x irregular; Charles J. Rodd to Daniel Wichser..... 10
JAMES PLACE, w s, 238.9 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 25x100; Nicholas Powers to Elizabeth Ormsby..... 2,350
MOTT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 144th St, 19.10x125xirregular; James La Coste to Sarah A. Farrington.. 9,000
JEROME AV, n e corner of James St, 125x200; Francis Kaesemeyer and another to Charles N. Martin.. 16,200
163D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 50x100; Albert Bell and another to Patrick J. Owens..... 3,500
165TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Union Av, 25x100; Mary Hachnel and another to William La Croix and another.. 2,200
LOT 100, Map Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Marie Toelberg..... 10
LOT 19, map of Upper Morrisania; Charles W. Griffith and wife to Caroline A. Blair..... 1,000
BATHGATE AV, e s, Lot 19, map of Upper Morrisania, 55x36x irregular; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to Caroline A. Blair..... 1,850
VILLA AV, e s, 246.6 ft s of Courtlandt Av, 25x124.1x25x123.8; Edward W. Parsells and wife to Ira M. Rollins and wife..... 650
KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 719.9 ft n of Wendover St, 25x100; John J. Bannan to Ada B. Parsells..... 800
SAME PROPERTY; Ada B. Parsells to John Effinger..... 800

Real Estate Advertisements.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

73d St., West.
BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.
Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric lights.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—20x50, extension; price less than first-class apartment; thirteen large rooms; Park frontage; accessible by elevated or cable. 292 Manhattan Av., near 112th St.; owner in corner house, adjoining.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Vanderbilt Building.
OFFICES TO LET,
Single and en suite; every modern convenience.
Four elevators; electric light.
LIGHT AND SUNNY OFFICES.
Apply to agent on premises, Room 201.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY, 1,132,
NEXT DELMONICO'S,
now occupied by Commercial Cable, to let, with very large room in rear, if desired, with glass skylight; also, lofts in same building.
REDFERN, LADIES' TAILOR,
210 5TH AV.

OFFICES TO LET, OVERLOOKING CITY Hall Park; 261 and 263 Broadway, corner Warren St.; small suites for lawyers; also large first-floor banking office; all modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FACTORY FOR RENT—50x100; six story and basement, with boiler, shafting, elevator, &c. Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, 50 Canal St., Brooklyn.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—
Land for manufactories
and dwellings very low.
For Rent, dwelling houses
and flats well located.
Apply Union College
Land Office, 85 Borden
Avenue, L. I. City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ATTRACTIVE BROOKLYN IMPROVED PROPERTIES to exchange for country property. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE "OSBORNE,"
Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Location the best in the city.
Elevators run all night.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET.—In a picturesque and quiet location, a three-story modern residence, 6 Riverview Terrace, at foot of East 58th St.; rent, $65 per month. For inspection, &c., apply at No. 4.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
RUMSON ROAD,
MONMOUTH BEACH.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
SHINNECOCK HILLS
AND OYSTER BAY.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

AT RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.—Furnished house; 18 rooms; all improvements; stable; gardener's cottage; greenhouse; 4 minutes' walk to station. M. DIEFENDORF, 54 Wall St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

RICHMOND HILL TERRACE.
LOTS $250 UP.
$5 AND $10 MONTHLY.
MYRTLE & JAMAICA AV. CARS Pass the Property.
OFFICES ON THE GROUNDS ALWAYS OPEN
STREETS GRADED, FLAGGED, WATER SUPPLY, SHADE TREES.
Maps, &c., on Grounds or Main Office,
L. I. Real Estate Exc. & Inv't Co.
1,159 Myrtle Av., near Broadway, B'klyn.

DO YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A HOME AT a bargain, and on advantageous terms? If so, write FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

A DESIRABLE FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE can be exchanged for rentable Brooklyn property by sending particulars to FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHING.—Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 9, 1895, for photo-lithographing and printing 15,000 copies, more or less, of the Map of the United States, and 20,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the land States and Territories, prepared in the General Land Office. Specifications as to the character of the work, size of maps, quality of paper, may be procured at this office, where specimens will be exhibited to bidders, who must satisfy themselves as to all requirements. At the same time and place proposals will also be opened for photo-lithographing and printing such copies of township plats and other official plats constituting part of the official records of the office, as shall be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Details and samples of the work to be done will be exhibited to bidders on application. A certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid must accompany each proposal. Bonds, with approved sureties, for faithful performance of the work, will be required of the contractor. The right is reserved to waive any defects or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be made in duplicate and addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for United States Maps," "Proposals for State and Territorial Maps," or "Proposals for Reproducing Township Plats," as the case may be. All proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. E. W. LAMEREUX, Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 9, 1895, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice, (2) for furniture, forage, photographic, and other miscellaneous supplies, (3) for stationery for the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, and the Civil Service Commission. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year above indicated. Also for such hardware, drugs, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, and other supplies as may be required by the U. S. Geological Survey during the same period. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposals, schedules of items, specifications, and instructions will be furnished to bidders on application to the chief clerk of the department, requesting the blanks should specifically designate the class or classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All the proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES for the several Executive Departments in Washington, during the year ending July 30, 1896.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1895.—By the 96th Section of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments." Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1895, for furnishing such envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal, with specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1895.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this Department until 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1895, for furnishing such registered package, tag, official, and dead-letter envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the Departments, postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1895. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 P. M. THURSDAY, May 9, 1895, for furnishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the following supplies: Stationery and shipping supplies, fuel, ice, laboratory supplies, lumber and packing boxes, painters' supplies, plumbers' material, printers' material, forage, flower pots, seed pockets, car seals, card tags, twine, bunting, hardware, telegraph supplies, instrument supplies, maps and map frames, flags, cleaning carpets and washing towels, household and miscellaneous supplies, drayage, and waste paper. Full information, with schedules and blanks, can be obtained upon application to the department or the Weather Bureau. Persons applying should specify the class of articles upon which they desire to submit bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.—War Department, Supply Division, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 9, 1895, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (consisting of brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, &c.) for the War Department and its bureaus and offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Blank forms of proposals showing items and estimated quantities of stationery and miscellaneous supplies required will be furnished on application. Proposals must be on blank forms furnished by the department and securely inclosed in sealed envelopes indorsed on outside of envelope "Proposals for Stationery" and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed to M. R. THORP, Chief of Supply Division.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and endorsed "Proposals for Stationery and Miscellaneous Supplies," will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, May 9, 1895, for the furnishing such stationery and supplies for the Navy Department, including the Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office, in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Blank forms of proposals, giving the necessary information, will be furnished on application to this Department. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, and to reject any or all bids. Contracts may be awarded only to manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles to be furnished. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, MATERIAL, &c.—Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., MAY 9, 1895, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, &c., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing material for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, and material required, accompanied by blank forms, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. TH. E. BENEDICT, Public Printer.

WEST POINT, N. Y., APRIL 11, 1895.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, May 11, 1895, and then opened, for furnishing such fuel as may be required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. United States reserves right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER-POWER PLANT.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., March 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon MONDAY, April 15, 1895, for construction of a New Water-Power Plant. Government reserves right to reject all or any proposals or parts thereof. All information furnished on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, March 12, 1895.—Sealed proposals for laying paving on dikes in Hudson River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. MONDAY, April 15, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col., Engrs.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISAL.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1895.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 13th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, or in an adjoining county, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be acquired or affected by these proceedings is situate in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, Westchester County, New-York, and is laid out and indicated on a certain map, dated December 18th, 1894, signed and certified by Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Works, and George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, entitled "Department of Public Works, City of New-York; map of lands in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, County of Westchester and State of New-York, the use or condition of which does or may injuriously affect the sources of the water supply of New-York City proposed to be taken or affected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York City in providing for the maintenance and protection of the water supply of said city, under the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, on the 21st day of February, 1895, and a copy or duplicate thereof is now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, at No. 31 Chambers Street, in said city.

The following is a description of the real estate sought to be taken or in which an interest is sought to be acquired: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of real estate in said towns which taken together constitute two tracts of which the following are the external boundary line:

All those several and various lots, pieces, and parcels of land and real estate, as the term "real estate" is defined in said act, situate in the towns aforesaid, and which taken together form two tracts included within the following external boundary lines:

FIRST PIECE.

Beginning at a monument set in the ground marked D. P. W., on the northwesterly side of the property taken for Reservoir "A," thence (1) south 51 degrees 45 minutes west 760.00 feet; thence (2) north 39 degrees 23 minutes west, crossing Tomahawk Street, 1450.00 feet; thence (3) north 8 degrees 25 minutes west 359.80 feet; thence (4) north 71 degrees 00 minutes east 228.00 feet; thence (5) north 13 degrees 31 minutes west 1060.66 feet; thence (6) north 43 degrees 31 minutes west 474.95 feet; thence (7) north 54 degrees 06 minutes west 624.90 feet; thence (8) north 76 degrees 56 minutes west 599.26 feet to the easterly line of the bridge of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (9) north 57 degrees 12 minutes west, crossing said right of way, 116.13 feet to the westerly line of said right of way; thence (10) still north 57 degrees 12 minutes west 211.21 feet; thence (11) north 3 degrees 57 minutes west 675.00 feet; thence (12) north 3 degrees 3 minutes east 1180.00 feet; thence (13) north 29 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 960.00 feet; thence (14) north 39 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds west 590.00 feet; thence (15) north 58 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 476.70 feet to the easterly line of Mahopac Avenue; thence (16) north 9 degrees 56 minutes west, crossing said avenue, 188.25 feet to the westerly line of said avenue; thence (17) north 00 degrees 19 minutes east along the westerly line of said avenue 447.50 feet; thence (18) south 85 degrees 23 minutes west 77.62 feet; thence (19) north 13 degrees 03 minutes west 1006.60 feet; thence (20) north 41 degrees 30 minutes west, crossing the road leading to Peekskill, 950.23 feet; thence (21) north 6 degrees 33 minutes east 1474.37 feet to the county line between Somers and Yorktown; thence along said county line (22) north 89 degrees 37 minutes west 311.95 feet to a point in the centre of the Muscoot River on said county line; thence still along said county line (23) north 89 degrees 37 minutes west 338.25 feet; thence (24) south 9 degrees 22 minutes west 971.65 feet; thence (25) south 4 degrees 41 minutes east, crossing the road leading to Peekskill, 809.16 feet; thence (26) south 36 degrees 17 minutes east 675.60 feet; thence (27) south 2 degrees 48 minutes east 934.26 feet; thence (28) south 15 degrees 15 minutes east 825.00 feet; thence (29) south 34 degrees 12 minutes east 981.78 feet; thence (30) south 87 degrees 21 minutes east, crossing Mahopac Avenue, 337.38 feet; thence (31) south 31 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 748.40 feet; thence (32) south 8 degrees 10 minutes west 925.00 feet; thence (33) south 4 degrees 41 minutes east 1200.00 feet; thence (34) south 59 degrees 26 minutes east 750.00 feet; thence (35) south 77 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 152.57 feet to the westerly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (36) still south 77 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 310.13 feet; thence (39) south 42 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 213.63 feet; thence (39) south 25 degrees 08 minutes 30 seconds east 750.00 feet; thence (40) south 00 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 690.00 feet; thence (41) south 34 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 620.00 feet; thence (42) south 68 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 647.68 feet to the westerly line of the land taken for Reservoir "A"; thence along the following courses: (43) north 4 degrees 28 minutes east 151.15 feet; thence (44) north 66 degrees 34 minutes west 476.20 feet; thence (45) north 84 degrees 48 minutes west 407.72 feet; thence (46) north 12 degrees 39 minutes east 184.46 feet; thence (47) south 86 degrees 49 minutes east 48.80 feet to the centre of the Muscoot River; thence (48) still south 86 degrees 49 minutes east 30.23 feet; thence (49) south 4 degrees 30 minutes east 160.80 feet; thence (50) south 84 degrees 00 minutes east 989.52 feet; thence (51) north 78 degrees 18 minutes east, crossing Tomahawk Street, 354.70 feet; thence (52) south 76 degrees 30 minutes east 484.65 feet; thence (53) north 52 degrees 30 minutes east 668.00 feet; thence (54) north 6 degrees 5 minutes east 249.60 feet to the place of beginning.

Containing one hundred and ninety-three and four hundred and ten one-thousandths (193.410) acres.

SECOND PIECE.

Beginning at a monument set in the ground marked D. P. W., on the southerly side of the property taken for Reservoir "A," thence (1) south 1 degree 40 minutes east 444.64 feet; thence (2) south 75 degrees 01 minute 30 seconds west 1,089.60 feet; thence (3) north 84 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds west 466.08 feet; thence (4) north 2 degrees 03 minutes 30 seconds west 581.25 feet; thence (5) north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 548.40 feet; thence (6) north 29 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 154.43 feet to the southerly line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence (7) still north 25 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east, crossing said road, 187.67 feet; thence (8) north 60 degrees 34 minutes west 490.52 feet; thence (9) south 52 degrees 22 minutes west 85.18 feet to the centre line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence (10) south 00 degrees 46 minutes west 30.50 feet to the southerly line of said road; thence (11) south 53 degrees 44 minutes west, along the southerly line of said road 228.82 feet; thence (12) south 88 degrees 59 minutes west 490.47 feet; thence (13) north 79 degrees 31 minutes west 387.50 feet; thence (14) north 83 degrees 48 minutes west 369.24 feet; thence (15) north 7 degrees 35 minutes east 1,111.70 feet; thence (16) south 86 degrees 47 minutes west 255.60 feet to the easterly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (17) still south 86 degrees 47 minutes west 101.07 feet to the westerly line of said right of way; thence (18) still south 86 degrees 47 minutes west 330.84 feet to the westerly line of the road leading to Wood's Somers, (the town line between Somers and Yorktown;) thence along the westerly line or said road the five following courses: (19) south 00 degrees 37 minutes west 237.12 feet; thence (20) south 5 degrees 14 minutes east 129.45 feet; thence (21) south 2 degrees 36 minutes west 336.00 feet; thence (22) south 1 degrees 06 minutes west 124.02 feet; thence (23) south 1 degree 10 minutes east 190.75 feet to the northwesterly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (24) south 40 degrees 12 minutes west along the northwesterly line of said right of way 1,051.52 feet; thence (25) south 86 degrees 02 minutes east 123.77 feet to the southeasterly line of said right of way; thence (26) still south 86 degrees 02 minutes east 585.23 feet to the town line between Somers and Yorktown; thence (27) north 55 degrees 59 minutes east 667.44 feet; thence (28) south 71 degrees 11 minutes east 691.50 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (29) south 73 degrees 01 minute east 1,046.32 feet; thence (30) south 25 degrees 29 minutes west 431.10 feet; thence (31) north 82 degrees 30 minutes west 489.24 feet; thence (32) south 5 degrees 54 minutes west 230.65 feet; thence (33) north 89 degrees 32 minutes west 344.45 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (34) south 1 degree 27 minutes 30 seconds west along the easterly line of said road 496.00 feet; thence (35) north 81 degrees 20 minutes east 1,031.52 feet; thence (36) north 59 degrees 20 minutes east 608.55 feet; thence (37) south 89 degrees 32 minutes east 597.06 feet; thence (38) south 87 degrees 31 minutes east 556.50 feet; thence (39) south 62 degrees 42 minutes east 852.00 feet; thence (40) south 10 degrees 47 minutes east 546.67 feet; thence (41) south 74 degrees 28 minutes east 455.60 feet; thence (42) south 12 degrees 14 minutes east 1,875.05 feet; thence (43) south 48 degrees 01 minute east 712.60 feet; thence (44) south 87 degrees 25 minutes east 627.07 feet; thence (45) south 1 degree 41 minutes east 598.88 feet; thence (46) south 69 degrees 45 minutes east 291.44 feet to the westerly line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence (47) still south 69 degrees 45 minutes east, crossing said road, 558.16 feet; thence (48) north 26 degrees 27 minutes east 290.50 feet; thence (49) south 57 degrees 14 minutes east 787.06 feet; thence (50) south 59 degrees 15 minutes east 509.15 feet; thence (51) north 42 degrees 21 minutes east 707.85 feet; thence (52) north 3 degrees 09 minutes west 222.79 feet; thence (53) south 87 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 94.54 feet; thence (54) south 77 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 107.58 feet; thence (55) north 25 degrees 25 minutes west, crossing the Muscoot River, 130.90 feet; thence (56) north 69 degrees 15 minutes east 13.87 feet; thence (57) north 8 degrees 28 minutes east 268.20 feet; thence (58) north 82 degrees 24 minutes west 547.54 feet; thence (59) north 58 degrees 01 minute west 1,626.26 feet; thence (60) north 00 degrees 16 minutes west 771.04 feet; thence (61) north 28 degrees 01 minutes west 237.41 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (62) still north 28 degrees 01 minute west, crossing said road, 143.80 feet; thence (63) north 61 degrees 31 minutes west 943.17 feet; thence (64) north 14 degrees 37 minutes west 500.00 feet; thence (65) north 35 degrees 28 minutes east 413.20 feet; thence (66) north 9 degrees 56 minutes west 1,469.60 feet; thence (67) north 61 degrees 54 minutes east 145.53 feet to the westerly line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence along the westerly line of said road the five following courses: (68) north 12 degrees 31 minutes west 98.00 feet; thence (69) north 28 degrees 18 minutes west 206.60 feet; thence (70) north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 298.55 feet; thence (71) north 29 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 40.31 feet; thence (72) north 18 degrees 57 minutes west 79.63 feet; thence (73) south 88 degrees 14 minutes west 314.86 feet; thence (74) north 1 degree 46 minutes west 240.12 feet; thence (75) south 88 degrees 14 minutes west 315.00 feet to the place of beginning.

Containing two hundred and seventy-six and five hundred and fifty-two one-thousandths (276.552) acres.

Intending to include all the real estate shown on said map; all of which is